

IX^{ème} CONSEIL DE L'ORGANISATION DE LA SOLIDARITE
DES PEUPLES AFRO-ASIATIQUES
TRIPOLI - LIBYE 9 - 11 NOVEMBRE 1970
THE IXth COUNCIL OF THE AFRO-ASIAN
PEOPLES' SOLIDARITY ORGANISATION
TRIPOLI - LIBYA 9 - 11 NOVEMBER 1970
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DOCUMENTS
OF THE IXth COUNCIL
OF THE AFRO-ASIAN PEOPLE'S
SOLIDARITY ORGANISATION
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SOLIDARITY ORGANISATION

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THE AFRO-ASIAN PEOPLE'S SOLIDARITY ORGANIZATION

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December 1970.

INTRODUCTION

The IXth Council Session of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation held in Tripoli, Libya from 9 to 11 November 1970 was one of the most important sessions in the history of the movement. From the point of view of the number of countries represented it was one of the most largely attended sessions with 55 Afro-Asian member organisations participating. In addition there were Observer delegations from the socialist countries from outside Afro-Asia and from the friendly interantional organisations.

But even more important than numbers was the level of participaton; from the majority of independent countries in Afro-Asia the delegations were led by important ministers or other leading members of the ruling parties. Most of the liberation movements were represented by their highest leadership. Most of the Observer delegations from the socialist countries and from the international organisations too were represented by the senior-most members of the organisations concerned.

It was not by chance that such a large number of countries and organisations sent such senior representatives for this AAPSO meeting. The AAPSO meeting was taking place at a historic time in the life of the Afro-Asian nations. Today in country after country in our two continents the people's struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism is taking a new turn and rising to new heights. This is fully reflected in the intensified struggle in the states of Indo-

China against U.S. aggression, in the liberation struggles in the Portuguese colonies and the racist states in Southern Africa and by the Arab peoples for the vacation of the Israeli aggression and the restoration of the national rights of the people of Palestine. This was also reflected by the determination of the majority of the Afro-Asian states in their confrontation against imperialism as shown in the declarations of the recent summit meeting of the Organisation of African Unity followed by the Third Summit Meeting of the Non-aligned States.

This was the new revitalised situation in Afro-Asia and fittingly the AAPSO session, which was to bring out a militant line of intensified people's struggle against imperialism, took place in Libya whose people had achieved one of the most glorious victories against the forces of imperialism and internal reaction only a short while ago. The Session was inaugurated by Abdel Salam Jalloud, Deputy Chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council of Libya and the Closing Session was addressed by Moammer el Gaddafi, its Chairman, followed by the leader of the Palestine Liberation Movement Mr. Yasser Arafat.

In addition to working out a political line for the movement, the session was expected to carry out an even more important task, namely to strengthen the organisational structure of the movement and draw out a concrete Programme of Action for the coming year. This was achieved as a result of thorough discussion in the various Commission meetings and 1971 should see an all-round expansion of the movement. The session also elected a new Executive Committee with 32 members and a Permanent Secretariat with 17 members thus strengthening the two most important organs of the organisation.

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TIME-TABLE FOR THE CONFERENCE

Date	Morning From 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Afternoon From 3 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.	Evening From 8.30 p.m. to 1 p.m.
Sunday Nov. 8			Preparatory Meeting of Heads of Delegations (Closed Session) 1. Election of the Council President 2. Adoption of the Council Agenda 3. Adoption of the Council Meetings Time-Table 4. Adoption of the Rules of Procedure 5. Adoption of Formation of Commissions 6. Election of Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen and Rapporteurs of Commissions. 7. Election of Drafting Committee for the General Declaration
Monday Nov. 9			Inaugural Session Kasshaf Theatre (Public Session) — Opening address by the Deputy Chairman of the Libyan Revolutionary Council Major Abdel Salam Galoud — Address by the Chairman of the Conference — Speech by the Secretary General of AAPSO. — Reading of Messages of Support by Heads of States and Governments

Date	Morning From 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Afternoon From 3 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.	Evening From 8.30 p.m. to 1 a.m.
Tuesday Nov. 10	Public Session — Seventh Floor of the Mediterranean Hotel — Addresses by Heads of Delegations	Public Session — Seventh Floor of the Mediterranean Hotel — Addresses by Heads of Delegations	— Iftar invitation from the Head of the Libyan delegation followed by a presentation of Folkloric dances at the Waddan Hotel 6 p.m. — 8.30 Committee Meetings — Political Committee 7th Floor. — Economic Committee Ground Floor — Organizational Committee Ground Floor.
Wednesday Nov. 11	— Meetings of the three Drafting Committees — Meeting of the General Declaration Drafting Committee	— Commission Meetings for approval of draft resolutions. — Meeting of Heads of Delegation to approve draft General Declaration.	Closing Session — Kasshaf Theatre — Address by the Chairman of the Libyan Revolutionary Council — Reading of General Declaration — Reading of Resolutions.
Thursday Nov 12	10 a.m. — Visit to the city of Sabrata (60 kms. from Tripoli)	3 p.m. — Visit to « Al Hamra » Palace	

RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE COUNCIL SESSION

1. Heads of delegations nominate the Chairman of the Council.
2. The Council Executive Bureau is composed of :
 1. Chairman of the Council,
The Secretary General of AAPSO,
 3. The Board of Secretaries.
3. Each delegation has one vote.
4. The credentials Committee consists of the Executive Bureau of the Council. It has the right to ascertain the authenticity of representation of each delegate, according to the invitation lists.
5. Each delegation has the right to deliver one speech which does not exceed 10 minutes in time, in the plenary sessions.
6. The meeting of the heads of delegations nominate the Chairmen, Vice-chairmen and Rapporteurs of the Council's three principal commissions, who will also form the drafting sub-committees of these three principal commissions: the Political Commission; the Economic Commission; and the Organisational Commission.

7. After general debates in the Commissions, the drafting sub-committees will submit draft resolutions and recommendations to the Commissions for consideration and adoption.
 8. The delegations have the right to be represented by one or more delegate on each commission.
 9. The Commission's resolutions are considered final.
 10. The meeting of the heads of delegations elects the drafting committee of the General Declarations which is to be submitted to the heads of delegations for consideration and adoption, to be finally read out in the Council closing session.
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INAUGURAL SESSION

**SPEECH OF MAJOR ABDEL SALAM JALLOUD
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF THE LIBYAN
REVOLUTION COMMAND COUNCIL AT THE
INAUGURAL SESSION**

**Dear Friends,
Distinguished Guests,**

The Libyan Arab Republic has the pleasure to welcome friends on the path of struggle. It is an honour for the Revolution of September 1st that your Conference is being held in the Libyan Arab Republic, where struggle is conducted at its fiercest against colonialism and neo-colonialism.

The Libyan people, as part of the Arab nation, were never slack in participating in the just anti-imperialist struggle of African, Asian and Latin American peoples. This is the result of our people's faith in the cause of freedom as a noble demand that cannot be ignored. Freedom is indivisible, and if we defeat imperialism in Asia, then we have actually paved the way for its defeat in Africa, and vice versa.

Our people have suffered various forms of ferocious imperialism, and have bravely fought against fascist occupation. They have also made sacrifices and offered martyrs on the altar of freedom at a time when the

cause of freedom had no friends. Joining their militant friends in these two and other continents, our people appreciate the responsibility of this movement and its consequences.

Even during the last eighteen years, the period of disguised imperialism, when they were living under a corrupt agent regime and under the yoke of foreign bases, our people were not stopped from living the causes of freedom and liberation. With their hearts they sympathised with the liberation movements in Africa, Asia and Latin America. The honest members of the population tried several times to contact these movements in spite of the iron curtain set up against them. The extinct corrupt regime, relying on military bases and occupation armies, tried to make of the land of this people a source of aggression against peoples. The struggle of our people against foreign bases proceeds from two facts :

- First, that these bases detract from their sovereignty and freedom, and that these bases are a prop of the agent regime, which would check their aspirations to join the world revolution as a force of influence and influenced by this revolution.
- Second, that these bases are a source of aggression and bases of suppression against liberation movements of the world and a threat to peoples' security and freedom.

Hence, the problem of bases was one of the main preoccupations which dominated the people's thinking and prevented them from creativeness and emancipation.

Friends,

The agent regime which existed in Libya in cooperation with the enemies of the people had attempted to deny our people the honour of struggle against imperialism either inside or outside the Arab world. But our people were determined to be among the vanguards of peoples truly fighting against imperialism in all fields. Thus, this people proved their authenticity and their absolute faith in freedom as a sacred right for all peoples. In the wake of September 1 Revolution, the Libyan people arrived at the head of peoples resisting imperialism in all its forms. They placed all their potentialities at the service of the cause of freedom everywhere.

After the September 1 Revolution, we no longer distinguished between official and mass struggles, for all our potentialities were mobilised for this task. Our social problems did not and will not distract us from honest struggle beyond Arab borders and we shall always share all we have with the honest and the militant.

Friends,

Your Ninth Conference is being held at a time when imperialism has mounted its efforts; and when it is a matter of necessity to revise all plans and methods of struggle.

We want real, practical and effective struggle, which also coincides with a time when the current session of the United Nations General Assembly has proved that there is no such thing as a United Nations. This was clear in Nixon's address which manifested disregard of the representatives of 126 countries. Nixon was addressing the Soviet Union and saying that there are no non-aligned countries, or even four

major countries. He said that there were only two giant states, and thus we should reach an understanding on the definition of the two zones of influence, because the definition of such borders would prevent the clash of the two giant states. Will people then go to New York to hear such insults, and to closely watch how their destinies are being played with, and how they are annexed to zones of influence? At present, the world, especially the peoples of Africa, Asia, and Latin America, is called upon to rise up and eliminate this mentality. We in the Libyan Arab Republic reject this grave trend in international politics.

We are looking forward to specific points to be adopted by your conference to transfer the struggle of Asia and Africa from its present stage to a new stage, and from the present status quo into another situation under which the aspirations of the peoples of the two continents would be realised.

The statement of a well-studied plan which would define the stages and dimensions of the struggle is the hope entertained by millions who are looking hopefully towards your conference while the battle between them and imperialism is ferocious and violent and while the question for them now is to be or not to be. Though we believe that there are various methods of struggle, yet we believe that imperialism knows only one language, and that is the language of armed struggle.

Militant peoples and the liberation movements in the two continents and whole world are waiting for the results of your conference and are hoping that these results would give a new push along the path of struggle. Your Ninth Conference has come at a time when imperialism has thrown all its weight in the battle while we have not made full use of our potentialities. Moreover, the use of these potentialities

was not on the required level. Your peoples expect much from you, and the responsibility of your conference is a serious one. To deal decisively disabling blows to imperialism is an essential demand which would restore hope for the suppressed peoples and the liberation movements which were prevented by imperialism from joining their efforts with yours and thus keeping their activities at bay.

We, in the Libyan Arab Republic, believe that through neo-colonialism, imperialism will be able to resume its classical form. Unfortunately, although neo-colonialism is more serious than the classical form of colonialism, yet people have not become clear of this fact because neo-colonialism is not clear-cut but is rather like a parasite worm that keeps corroding the bodies of the developing nations and sucks their wealth, and even uses this wealth for plotting against and suppressing the movements of struggle in these countries.

Economic and ideological colonisation are the most dangerous forms of imperialism, and our Arab people in the Libyan Arab Republic have taken colossal steps after the September 1 Revolution in fighting these two forms of imperialism.

The control by the peoples of the two continents of their own economic and intellectual potentialities is a pressing and extremely important matter because imperialists could not have lived through this long battle but for their domination of the great natural treasures and immense economic potentialities of these peoples. The tremendous resources in the two continents would, if directed towards economic and social development, eliminate backwardness and dependence. These potentialities bring the two continents at the head of the anti-imperialist struggling movement. Here emphasis should be laid on two points

First, the necessity to exploit these resources in the interests of the peoples of the two continents.

Second, the necessity that these people should be aware of their role and thus should be conscious of their import as an influential motive force in the movement of liberation and so should unflinchingly plunge in the struggle.

Friends,

America has escalated its hostility to all peace and freedom-loving peoples. It fights with all its military, political, intellectual and economic forces for the maintenance of its control. In this direction it worked for the distortion of the United Nations and the transformation of the U.N. into a tool in its grip. Very recently, the U.S. exercised pressures on the governments of the world to prevent them from voting on a resolution which was feeble because the peoples have not yet struck their genuine and effective path towards decisive and positive struggle.

America has continued its tyranny and its disregard of the peaceful peoples; and until America realises that struggle has moved on from the stage of mere theories and aspirations into the stage of application, it will continue its aggression and threats. Will your conference grasp this fact and conduct its work on this basis ?

Very recently America has decided to send 500-million-dollar-worth of armaments to Israel, including 200 type-60 tanks. At the same time America declared with utter impudence that it gave these armaments to Israel so that the latter will be able to defend Sinai. The whole world is now witness to a plot drawn up by America to annihilate the Palestinian entity as embodied in the Commando action. The

recent massacre in Jordan was the working of this plot. The peoples of the two continents and the whole world are called upon to stand up against this cheap plot. I cannot conceive the logic of imperialism : a people expelled out of their land and they are substituted by a racist expansionist people. The expelled people waited for more than twenty years with the hope that the world will do something for them and finally they lost hope in the major countries and in the whole world. So they rose up and took their arms, but were described as sabotage gangs. These people have the right to carry arms and it is the duty of all honest men to stand by their side with all their might. This is a legitimate struggle, and the cause is theirs and they have the first and the last right however much America and the Western countries try to deny this right. What was the result after twenty years? The occupation of the territories of three Arab countries; and yet it is said that the Arabs do not want peace.

Friends,

The Israeli Zionist aggression on the Arab nation will not prevent us from fulfilling our duties towards the struggle of peoples and from firmly standing by the side of liberation movements in Africa, Asia and the whole world, out of the belief that the movement for Palestinian national liberation and the movement for the liberation of the Arabian Gulf are part of the international liberation movement. At the same time the whole world raises its voice condemning the U.S. aggression on the peaceful peoples of Vietnam and Laos and America is committing a new folly by its aggression on Cambodia.

We, in the Libyan Arab Republic, stand with all our strength by the side of the peoples of Indo-China in their

just struggle against American imperialism. We also stand by the side of our brothers in Africa and we shall live with them in their heroic struggle where they are fighting against imperialism, in a region where struggle is difficult, and especially in the Portuguese colonies, South Africa and Rhodesia, against the racist and Zionist domination.

I am confident that our battle against imperialism will witness, as it goes on, fresh victories if we daily live the issues of struggle, and if we commit all our forces in the battle in a more serious and more coordinated manner. This way, we shall make shorter the life of imperialism and then shall be able to direct our attention towards the construction of our future and the development of our life.

SPEECH BY THE SECRETARY GENERAL OF AAPSO AT THE INAUGURAL MEETING

**Brother Vice-President of the Revolution Council,
Brother Chairman of the Council,
Militant Colleagues,**

Allow me, in your name, to address, from this chair, the militant people of Libya, our friends, their nationalist, revolutionary government headed by brother Colonel Muommar el Ghaddafy, President of the Revolution Council, for it was he personally who provided the opportunity and every assistance for this historic meeting. I would also like to express thanks and appreciation to all the Libyan friends, colleagues and brethren who contributed with great effort, and true Arab spirit, in every way to ensure the success of this ninth meeting of our Council here on the soil of revolutionary Libya. I would also like to express our appreciation for the warm welcome with which we are met at every step.

The meeting of this large number of national and revolutionary leadership in our Ninth Council and on the land of Libya, is one of the bright signs along the road of our victorious struggle — God willing — against the forces of imperialism and colonialism with all their forces, and against the forces of oppression, reaction and racism. This is the struggle which we are all waging in a spirit of close solidarity and unity of broad objectives for the sake of liberation, independence, dignity, justice and peace.

As we meet here today we are deeply conscious of the great loss which has befallen, not only the people of the United Arab Republic and the Arab people, but also the national liberation movement in Africa, Asia and throughout the world, with the loss of our great leader Gamal Abdel Nasser. He was one of the greatest national leaders in Africa and Asia. It was he who called for our first conference in Cairo in December 1957, giving every aid and support, without reservation, to the struggle of militant people and liberation movements everywhere.

Our first duty, in order to honour Gamal Abdel Nasser and the principles in whose defence he spent his whole life, is to continue to proceed along the road he outlined for us, and to keep faith with the will of our people, which Gamal Abdel Nasser gave expression to, and struggled with courage, steadfastness and wisdom to achieve.

Our Council, convening today, places in the forefront of its Agenda, the burning issues facing our peoples, and principally the imperialist-Israeli aggression on the Arab countries and Palestine. The Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation has always stood, with determination, by the Palestinian people, supporting and consolidating them with all the methods at their disposal, clearly and definitely denouncing Israel as the imperialist, aggressive base used by imperialism in an attempt to stand against the national liberation movement sweeping throughout the Arab countries and trying to implement imperialist aims of continuing to impose imperialist domination over these struggling peoples, and to usurp their natural resources and human wealths. Our Organisation has always a definite and clear stand in support of the inviolable rights of the Palestinian people to return to their

land, determine their own fate there and restore their usurped rights. The Organisation has supported the nationalist Palestinian struggle for liberation and the Palestinian Resistance as the embodiment of the determination of the Palestinian people to exist and be victorious, also denouncing all plots and attempts aimed at liquidating it. The Organisation, while supporting the struggle in all possible fields in order to erase the traces of the aggression, supported all initiatives aimed at achieving this objective, by every possible means and particularly by consolidating the battle potentialities of the Arab countries to participate in the struggle for the total elimination of the consequences of the aggression.

AAPSO has also given total support to the struggle of the brave militant people of Indo-China. The battle of these people in Vietnam, both in the north and the south, in Laos and Cambodia is also our battle in every place in which we stand against imperialist aggression and imperialist war plans. The national liberation movement on this broad, united front extended all along our two continents, is an integral one, in which one position consolidates the struggle in all other positions. For this reason, our solidarity with these peoples should take an active, practical, and tangible form, following every possible road and using any possible means.

The heroic struggle of the African peoples in the Portuguese colonies and South Africa against the most brutal, oppressive and traditional form of imperialism, and against the hated racial discrimination which constitutes a burden on every human conscience, is closely linked to this one integral battle.

Our struggle is not ended as soon as national independence is achieved; we must consolidate our political gains, in

the face of imperialism, by strengthening our economic independence in the face of neo-colonialism.

Brethren,

Allow me to repeat once more my thanks and appreciation to revolutionary, friendly Libya which provided us with the opportunity to meet today in order to take new steps forward along the path of achieving our noble aims towards freedom, justice and peace.

MESSAGES OF SUPPORT

MESSAGE OF SUPPORT
FROM
PRESIDENT ANWAR EL SADAT
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

I am pleased to send — from the land of the United Arab Republic — greetings of struggle and solidarity in the name of the Government of the United Arab Republic and its struggling, steadfast people, to the Ninth Council Session of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation that is convening on the land of nationalist, liberated, revolutionary Libya which restored to our brotherly Arab Libyan people their full liberty and cleared its territory from every effect of the imperialist presence, to the delegations of friendly peoples aspiring to freedom, justice and peace, from every part of Africa, Asia and the entire world.

The meeting of this large number of revolutionary and progressive leaderships from the two great continents is a positive proof of the unvanquished will of our peoples; this will which proceeds towards breaking off all the shackles of imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, and doing away with the loathsome evils of racial discrimination.

The struggle waged by our peoples along their great, broad and steadfast front extending over our two con-

tinents from Vietnam to our Arab nation to South Africa which aims at achieving the highest principles and depends on the best values of liberation in the history of mankind, will surley be victorious and reach its goals.

As you meet to study the problems besetting this great, struggling front in order to take the resolutions and recommendations which express the will of our people, you are carrying out the great task delegated to you by these struggling people.

We, in the United Arab Republic, Government and people, in the light of the principles of our immortal leader Gamal Abdel Nasser, bring every support to the causes of all peoples struggling for liberty, independence and peace. We support — without reserve or any reservation — the heroic struggle of the people of Vietnam in the South, a struggle waged to wrench their freedom from the American imperialists and their agents, and to achieve self-determination without any foreign interference. We also support the struggle of the Vietnamese people in the North against any imperialist intervention or provocation.

We reaffirm anew our total support to the struggle of the peoples of the Portuguese colonies and Southern Africa against imperialism, colonialism, their allies and agents, and against the lothsome racial discrimination from which our brethren in the South of Africa are suffering.

Waging our bitter and hard struggle against imperialism and Zionism, upholding our inviolable rights for the restoration of all the Arab territories occupied by the usurper forces and safeguarding the rights of the Palestine people, we feel

sure that this struggle is an inseparable part of the struggle of all the peoples of the world and the forces of liberation against the common enemy.

The United Arab Republic and the Arab States fully appreciate the active support given to our just cause by the great and friendly Soviet Union, by the group of Socialist States and by the democratic and progressive forces in the entire world.

We have faith in the victory of the will of the people.

**MESSAGE OF SUPPORT FROM
PRESIDENT AHMED SEKOU TOURE
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF GUINEA**

On the occasion of the meeting of the IXth Council Session in Tripoli, the people, the party, and the government of Guinea, as well as I personally wish you every success, and reaffirm our unconditional support to you.

Your conference is taking place at a time when, more than ever, imperialism is frenziedly attempting to liquidate the achievements of our peoples, obtained after long and hard years of struggle. Imperialism is trying to stop the vital impulse of the colonized peoples towards emancipation.

We are fully convinced that the convocation of your meeting will allow the reinforcement of the ranks of the rising forces to enable them to wage the final liberating combat against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

It is with great and particular interest that we shall follow your works and deliberations.

With highest esteem and regards.

**MESSAGE OF SUPPORT FROM
GENERAL GAAFAR EL NOMEIRI
PRESIDENT OF THE REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL
AND PRIME MINISTER OF SUDAN**

Dear Friends and Militants,

As you meet in this IXth Council Session in revolutionary Libya, at a time when our peoples' struggle against colonialism in all its old and new forms, against racism, and against all obstacles in the progress of the people is growing stronger, allow me to express my sincerest congratulations and best wishes. It is an added pride for us that your conference is being held in Libya, land of this sister revolution which brought to the world a human progressive and socialist revolution of the 1st of September which reinforced the struggle of your organisation, giving it a new ground, and a new victory, the cherished goals of your organisation for all the peoples still under the domination of dictatorial and agnet regimes and colonialist tyranny.

The common struggle of our Afro-Asian peoples is as old as our peoples' experience under colonialism and tyranny. We have all lived in the past, in the present, and will still live the bitter experience of war, launched by enemies of peace and have fought savage and cruel battles in which we

shall neither give up arms nor retreat an inch until final victory is attained, until the struggle establishes justice and peace, until the defeat of the enemies of the peoples is brought about and the establishment of socialist principles is realized our heroic peoples who are daily scoring successive victories thanks to free militants like you all. World public opinion, vast sectors of which were long deceived by imperialist and Zionist propaganda, has finally realized the truth and has understood our peoples' right to struggle as well as their just causes. The fact right finally prevails when supported by justice and peace-loving peoples was proved by what took place in the U.N. recently when the Middle East problem was raised. The speeches of the delegations, and particularly of the African and Asian delegations, constituted a historical trial of the U.S.A. and its protégé Israel, for they brought to light their atrocious crimes, repulsive to any human being who values his humanity.

Militant friends, You are the pioneers of this struggle. All our battles against colonialism in Asia and Africa are known clearly to you with all the details of the machinations of colonialism and its secret services in these areas; you know the shameful plots we are subjected to in the South of our country. That is why your unified action, and the correct strategy upon which you base yourselves in this struggle against a savage, experienced, clever and well-equipped enemy, are a necessity which is your sacred duty to fulfil, this duty which you have believed in and of which you have assumed the responsibility, it is a necessity dictated by the aspirations and hopes of the masses in whose name you have met.

The best contribution we offer to your conference, as well as to the struggling peoples of the two continents, is the

unification of the struggle of the three republics, the U.A.R., Libya and Sudan, which was announced yesterday, a union that is the nucleus of all unions which consolidate the Afro-Asian ranks in their sacred and cruel combats against imperialism, and for the establishment of justice and peace.

Dear militant friends,

It is with great interest that we follow your work and deliberations. We pray for every success in your resolutions.

Best regards, wishes and support from the Democratic Republic of Sudan, from the people and the government. Glory to the peoples.

**MESSAGE OF SUPPORT FROM
ARCHBISHOP MAKARIOS PRESIDENT OF
THE REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS**

It is with great pleasure that I convey to all the participants in the IXth council session of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization in Tripoli my cordial greetings and best wishes.

We in Cyprus are struggling for the implementation of the principle of self-determination. We reaffirm our belief in the movement for the liberation of all peoples from the political and economic suppression. By the solidarity and unity of purpose of the freedom-loving peoples irrespective of race and religion, peace and justice will prevail on the world.

**MESSAGE OF SUPPORT
FROM PRESIDENT FRANCISCO MACIAS
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF EQUATORIAL
GUINEA**

At the very moment of the meeting of the IXth Council Session of this great organisation, we are particularly happy to express to you on behalf of the people and government of Equatorial Guinea, our sincerest wishes for the success of your conference.

We hope the Conference will result in strong resolutions for the strengthening of solidarity between Afro-Asian peoples, and for the consolidation of the struggle for the total liquidation of colonialism, neo-colonialism and imperialism, the struggle for the total liberation of Afro-Asian peoples, for freedom, for equality, and for a lasting peace and justice among all nations of the world.

We assure you once more of our total and unconditional support for your conference.

**MESSAGE OF SUPPORT FROM
PRINCE NORODOM SIHANOUK
HEAD OF STATE AND LEADER OF THE
UNITED NATIONAL FRONT OF CAMBODIA**

On the occasion of the IXth Council Session of the AAPSO in Tripoli, I am pleased and honoured to express, on behalf of the people of Cambodia, of the United National Front and its National Government, as well as on my own behalf, sincerest congratulations to the prominent personalities and representatives who have come from all over the world to attend this meeting, and to wish them all possible success for their great conference.

We would like to seize the opportunity to warmly thank the council for the constant, powerful and unconditional support extended to our struggle against American aggressors, mercenaries and agents, our struggle for the total liberation of our homeland.

We affirm once more our total solidarity with all the peoples of the sister countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America, peoples struggling against imperialism, neo-colonialism, colonialism and their anti-popular agent regimes, those peoples who are struggling for national salvation, independence, and national liberation. We particularly reaffirm our unconditional solidarity and full support of the struggle of the Arab peoples to recover their national territories fully, territories

flagrantly and brazenly usurped by Israel. We support the glorious heroic struggle waged relentlessly by the Palestinian people, and their refusal of any compromise for the full restitution of their sacred and inalienable rights, the rights of Palestine. We too, at the present moment, are struggling relentlessly and uncompromisingly to regain our country's national independence, freedom, honour, and security of territories.

The Arab front of struggle, and the front of struggle of the Vietnamese people are but one and the same front, for the struggle for freedom, justice and peace in Asia, Africa, the Arab countries and Latin America is a struggle against America imperialism which is responsible for the sufferings and trials of our peoples resulting from the war raging in many of our countries. It is on the basis of our experience in Indochina that we affirm that the armed struggle is of the greatest importance when it comes to liberating our countries from imperialist military occupation. Political and diplomatic struggle, aided and supported by freedom, justice and peace-loving peoples and governments, and by international organisations such as yours, also play an important part in bringing about final victory for our common ideals.

It is on the basis of this conviction that I am honoured to express to the A.A.P.S.O. Council meeting our warmest greetings, and to pay homage to the prominent role played by this great organisation for the realisation of the good of humanity.

**MESSAGE OF SUPPORT FROM LEONID BREZHNEV,
GENERAL SECRETARY, CENTRAL COMMITTEE
COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION**

Dear Friends,

The Afro-Asian Solidarity Movement born and strengthened in the fight against imperialism and colonialism for national and social liberation of peoples is an important public political factor of our times. Fundamental historic changes have taken place in the life of the Afro-Asian peoples and their national liberation struggle has entered a new stage with its anti-imperialist character developed considerably. Glorious activities in defence of liberty in Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia against U.S. imperialist aggression in South East Asia; in defence of the Arab people's fight against Israeli occupants, solidarity with the people's struggle in Angola, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Namibia and other peoples of Afro-Asian countries is an important contribution to the world struggle for peace, freedom and progress against imperialist policy of suppression and war. The mightiest weapon in this struggle is the unity and consolidation of the ranks of the anti-imperialist fighters. True to the Great Lenin's behests the Soviet people constantly display fraternal solidarity with the peoples of young independent States, National Liberation Movements and renders all round political, moral and material support. The Soviet Union will go on determinedly rebuffing the aggressive imperialist policy and tirelessly struggle for safeguarding and strengthening peace, freedom and independence of peoples. I wish the participants of the Session fruitful work for the sake of Afro-Asian Peoples seeking freedom, peace and progress.

**MESSAGE OF SUPPORT FROM
SAEB SALLAM
PRIME MINISTER OF THE LEBANESE
REPUBLIC**

It is my pleasure to seize the opportunity of this IXth. AAPSO Council in the sister Arab Republic of Libya, this hospitable country and enthusiastic defender of its independence and of all causes of truth and freedom, to greet all participants on behalf of the government and people of Lebanon, and to express to the AAPSO our appreciation and admiration for its achievements and our great hopes for the future which hangs upon it.

This meeting which is being held today is a new phase on the road of serious action upon which the AAPSO has embarked ever since its establishment 13 years ago, inspired by lofty human values and by principles of truth, justice and freedom. During this period the organisation accomplished much for the realization of its great aims, and struggled determinately against colonialism, injustice and exploitation whatever their source.

We rejoice in the triumphs realized by the upsurge of the Afro-Asian peoples in their struggle to regain their sovereignty and their dignity ever since the first spark was lit at the Bandung Conference. In less than 15 years, scores of Afro-Asian countries obtained their independence and got rid of the tyranny of colonialism and the injustice of exploitation. The AAPSO played a great role in the realization of these lofty aims.

Our hope is great in the AAPSO to continue its task with determination to eliminate all remnant of colonialism and its traces, wherever they might be, so as to overcome all aggression. Aggression still looms in our own Arab area, and the Palestinian people still suffer from the violation of their land and country, for Israel still occupies a large part of the territories of Arab countries as a result of its aggression, and persists in violating all principles of right and justice.

I am confident in the fact that the AAPSO, which has never spared any effort in support of just causes, particularly the Palestinian cause, will not spare any effort in condemning the aggression on the Arab lands and in eliminating the consequences of this aggression in order to ensure a peace based on justice and the restitution of the legitimate rights of the militant Palestinian people.

This meeting is being held only a few days after the loss suffered by our Arab world and the entire Afro-Asian peoples, as Fate claimed the heroic leader President Gamal Abdel Nasser, a pioneer of the struggle for freedom and independence. I pay homage to his immortal memory and express my admiration and profound respect for the great example which he has given and to which he devoted his life.

As I come to the end of my message I would like once more to greet the AAPSO and wish it every possible success in its debate and resolutions and in all its efforts to realise aims that will bring progress and development to the Afro-Asian peoples, and by doing so continue its positive contribution to the realisation of ever greater freedom, justice and progress.

**MESSAGE OF SUPPORT
FROM
MARIAN SPYCHALSKI
PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE OF THE
POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC**

On behalf of the Polish people and my own, I convey to the participants of this session the assurances of our full support and solidarity with the struggle of the Afro-Asian peoples for freedom, independence, and social progress. I wish your Conference to be fully successful in bringing about the unity of all progressive and anti-imperialist forces in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism to achieve sovereignty and independence of all nations as well as peace and progress all over the world.

**MESSAGE OF SUPPORT
FROM
TU TSEDENBAL
PRIME MINISTER OF MONGOLIA**

On behalf of the people of Mongolia and on my own behalf I would like to express my sincerest greetings to the participants in the IXth Council Session of the AAPSO. The Mongolian people deeply appreciate your organisation's contribution and role in supporting the national liberation movement, and in strengthening solidarity between Afro-Asian peoples in their struggle to establish peace, friendship and cooperation among them to oppose imperialism and colonialism.

I am certain that this session will also reinforce the unity of Afro-Asian peoples in their struggle to put an end to the war of aggression launched by U.S. imperialists in Indochina, and will further support the Arab people's just struggle against the military cliques in Israel so as to reestablish peace in the Middle East, and liquidate colonialism and all its traces once and for all.

I wish you every success in your work.

**MESSAGE OF SUPPORT FROM
MME SIRIMAVO BANDARANAIKE
PRIME MINISTER OF CEYLON**

I have great pleasure on the occasion of the Ninth Council Session of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization in extending my sincere good wishes both for the success of the Session and for the continuing success of the AAPSO itself in furthering those international causes for which it stands. My Government fully supports the objectives of your association.

**MESSAGE FROM THEODORE JIRKOV
FIRST SECRETARY OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE
OF THE BULGARIAN COMMUNIST PARTY
AND PRIME MINISTER OF THE PEOPLE'S
REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA**

**To all the participants in the IXth Council Session
of the AAPSO held in Tripoli, Libya :**

**Allow me to express to all the participants in the
IXth Council Session of AAPSO, sincerest greetings on
behalf of the people and government of the Bulgarian
People's Republic as well as on my own behalf.**

The Bulgarian People's Republic has always supported the activities of the AAPSO aimed at unifying the peoples' efforts in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

Our country condemned Israeli aggression, and supported the Arab's just cause. We shall continue to support the Arab peoples in their efforts to eliminate the consequences of Israeli aggression, to regain the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, and to establish a just and lasting peace in the Middle East on the basis of the Security Council resolution of November 22, 1967.

The Bulgarian people extend their unconditioned support to the heroic Vietnamese people in their relentless struggle against American aggression, and for national independence and freedom. The Bulgarian People's Republic welcomes the

recent initiatives of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam aiming at putting a stop to military actions. Our country will continue to extend its fraternal support to the struggle of the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia against foreign interventions.

We vigorously condemn the tyrannical methods applied by the racist regimes of South Africa, and we express our solidarity with the heroic struggle for national liberation waged by the peoples of Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, South Africa, Namibia, and Guinea-Bissao.

We are convinced that your organisation, IXth Council Session will contribute to the unification of all progressive and democratic forces in Asia and Africa for the establishment of a world anti-imperialist front.

The holding of the AAPSO IXth Council Session in the capital of the Arab Republic of Libya is an affirmation of the lofty revolutionary aims of the Libyan people and of all other Arab peoples, and of their contribution to the anti-imperialist struggle.

I wish the Council all success in its work, and reaffirm our conviction in the ultimate victory of the just cause to which the AAPSO has devoted itself.

MESSAGE OF SUPPORT
FROM
ION GHEORGHE MAURER
Chairman of the Council of Ministers of
the Socialist Republic of Romania

I am particularly pleased to convey, on behalf of the Romanian Government and people, as well as on my own behalf, warm greetings to the participants in the IXth session of the Council of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation.

I avail myself of this opportunity to reiterate the Romanian people's feelings of support for and solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of Africa and Asia dedicated to the abolition of all forms of colonialist and neo-colonialist domination and of racial discrimination, for the achievement of freedom, for development along the road of economic and social progress and the consolidation of national independence, for the assertion of the right of each people to decide its own destiny according to its legitimate interests and aspirations without any outside interference.

I wish your session full success in strengthening the cooperation between the movements and organizations of Afro-Asian solidarity, in consolidating their unity of action against imperialism, for the triumph of the cause of freedom, democracy, peace and social progress.

**MESSAGE OF SUPPORT
FROM
WALTER ULBRICHT FIRST SECRETARY
OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE
SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY OF GERMANY**

In the name of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, the Council of State, the Government and population of the German Democratic Republic as well as on my own behalf, I extend greetings of solidarity to you and to all those taking part in your important session.

In its policy the German Democratic Republic proceeds from the idea that the struggle for peace, social progress and national independence is inseparably linked with the struggle against imperialist aggression, colonialism and neo-colonialism. Active solidarity with the liberation struggle of the African and Asian peoples is an integral part of this policy.

In pursuing this policy the German Democratic Republic is in full agreement with the United Nations Declaration on granting independence to the colonial peoples and with the appeal and resolutions adopted by the summit conferences of the Organization of African States.

The German Democratic Republic reaffirms its profound feeling of sympathy and its support for the just struggle of the peoples of Indochina, demanding the complete withdrawal

of US aggressors and their satellites from South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

It likewise condemns the aggression perpetrated by Israel and its imperialist allies against the Arab peoples and states. It calls for the immediate withdrawal of the Israeli occupation troops as laid down in the Security Council resolution of 22 November 1967.

The German Democratic Republic is linked in solidarity with the peoples and national liberation movements of Guinea-Bissau, Angola, Mozambique and Namibia struggling to overthrow the racist regimes in Pretoria and Salisbury and to throw off the yoke of colonialism.

On the strength of the joint anti-imperialist struggle, close and fraternal political, economic and cultural relations are developing between the German Democratic Republic and the states of Africa and Asia.

I am convinced that your session will help consolidate the unity of all the anti-imperialist forces and promote active support for the peoples fighting for national independence, peace, democracy and social progress.

I profit from this occasion to assure you that the socialist German Democratic Republic will continue to render active support to the liberation struggle of the African and Asian peoples and of the Organization of Afro-Asian People's Solidarity against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, for political and economic independence, for peace and progress.

**MESSAGE OF SUPPORT
FROM
ISTVAN BENCSEK
GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE NATIONAL
COUNCIL OF THE HUNGARIAN PATRIOTIC
PEOPLE'S FRONT**

On behalf of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front and the Hungarian Solidarity Committee I send my heartfelt greetings to the Ninth Council Session of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization.

I wish much success for the work of the Council Session and sincerely hope that this meeting will be a significant contribution to the further development of the solidarity and friendship between the peoples and it will help them in their struggle for the liberation and independence, against the imperialist aggressors and colonial powers.

**MESSAGE OF SUPPORT FROM
PRINCE SOUPHANOUVONG
PRESIDENT OF THE LAO PATRIOTIC FRONT
TO THE AAPSO NINTH COUNCIL**

In the name of the Lao Patriotic Front, in the name of the Lao people, and on my own behalf, I address my warmest greetings and congratulations to the honourable delegates to the IXth Council of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, for whom I wish complete success.

The present session of the AAPSO Council is being held at a time when the peoples of Asia and Africa are scoring glorious successes in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism in all their forms, for independence, freedom and peace. This is also the time when American imperialism, which is at the head of world imperialism, and which plays the role of international policeman, is forced into increasing passiveness and defeats all over the world. It is, however, more obstinate and perfidious than ever, and is seeking all means and subterfuges to follow its global strategy with the object of subjugating the peoples of the world under its neo-colonialist yoke. It is also at the present juncture, in Laos as well as in the whole of Indo-China, and faced with offensives growing more vigorous with every day dealt by the Lao, Vietnamese and Khmer peoples, that American imperialism endeavours to spare itself defeat by further prolonging and escalating the war of aggression.

Moreover, the present session of the AAPSO Council assumes a very great significance in answering the pressing necessity to reinforce combat solidarity with a view to boosting the struggle of the peoples of Asia and Africa to defeat the new manœuvres of the U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.

I firmly believe that the Council will achieve great success thus contributing to the reinforcement of combat solidarity and bring fresh, more important and illustrious successes to the peoples of Asia and Africa in their anti-imperialist struggle for independence, peace and freedom.

**MESSAGE OF SUPPORT FROM
YASSER ARAFAT
President of the Central Committee of the
Palestinian Liberation Organization**

Brothers and Friends, Heads and Members of delegations to the IXth Council Session of the AAPSO.

On behalf of the struggling and resistant Palestinian people, I wish to express my sincere greetings, wishing your Council every success for the realization of the Afro-Asian peoples' aims of freedom and peace.

I would like to seize the opportunity to remind you of the obvious as well as the hidden machinations against our Arab Palestinian people in an attempt to exterminate them.

Your support and your stand by our side is a triumph for the just peace and true freedom which we are all endeavouring to realize.

World Imperialism headed by the U.S.A. is attempting, through its agents and its protégé Israel, to exterminate our people, and to liquidate the achievements of our revolution; and is trying to break our Arab resistance on all fronts, attempts which will never succeed under any circumstances.

We are determined to continue on the path of the liberation struggle, which is one and the same line as that of anti-imperialist and anti-zionist world liberation revolutions. We shall follow this line until the realization of our people's aims of freedom and peace based on justice.

I sincerely and fully support your Council, and wish you every success.

**Revolution until Victory
and Liberation**

**MESSAGE OF SUPPORT FROM
Dr. AGOSTINO NETO
PRESIDENT OF THE POPULAR MOVEMENT
FOR THE LIBERATION OF ANGOLA**

I have the honour to address my warmest and most cordial greetings to the IXth Council of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation in the name of the militants and the Directing Committee of the MPLA, and in my own name.

The pressing nature of the actual tasks of our struggle for national liberation together with my precarious health condition prevent me from being present at this meeting of the Council held at this historic and very important juncture.

We note with pleasure that the forces fighting for Independence, Freedom, Peace and Progress have continually augmented their offensive capacities for the restitution of the true rights of the working classes in several parts of the world.

We are also certain that this capacity will be further enhanced if appropriate forces of struggle could be adopted at the level of the AAPSO.

The developments of the liberation wars increasingly set out the difference between the methods which freedom

fighters can make use of on the basis of international solidarity, on the one hand, and the immense means of the imperialists strongly supported by all other imperialist countries. Solidarity with national liberation struggle continues to be reinforced and it has reached very significant peaks. In this respect, the Stockholm Conference on Vietnam, the Khartoum Conference on the Southern African countries and the Rome Conference on Angola, Guinea Bissau and Mozambique are the striking examples of the method to be followed to strengthen the struggle of oppressed peoples.

In Angola, the last period was characterised by extreme defeats suffered by the colonialists in the course of offensives announced by colonialist propaganda as meant to cut off all routes of supply for, and to annihilate, the guerrilla fighters.

Neither the intensification of bombardment with napalm, nor the equally criminal use of chemical weapons which have destroyed vast plantations in the liberated zones, were adequate to stop the constant progression of our forces towards the sea. In the countryside, as well as in the towns, our fighters of the MPLA have been able to retort to each measure of the designs of the colonialist generals.

In Lisbon, on the other hand, and faced with the pressure of world public opinion, the courts martial were obliged to adjourn their trials of the nine patriots of the MPLA, including the Reverend Pinto de Andrade.

On this occasion we hail with militant ardour our comrades in struggle in Guinea Bissau and Mozambique, whose recent successes greatly contributed to the liquidation of our common oppressor.

Our deep sympathy also goes to our brothers of South Africa, Mozambique and South-West Africa, whose tenacity will triumph over racism and apartheid.

The MPLA reaffirms its total support to the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, and is certain that the people of Vietnam will force American aggressors to give up their vicious purports.

Our support also goes to the heroic struggle of the peoples of Cambodia and Laos and to the firm positions of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea facing the aggressions and provocations of American imperialists.

The MPLA expresses the certitude that the Arab peoples and especially the people of Palestine will emerge triumphant in the struggle for their legitimate rights on the land usurped by Israel.

We maintain our firm solidarity with the struggle against imperialists which is growing all over the world, in Latin America as in Japan.

In the name of all the Angolan fighters and in my own name I express the ardent hope that this meeting will provide a special solution to the problems of material aid to liberation movements, an aid which we always greatly need.

I wish you success in your work. Victory is always certain.

MESSAGE OF SUPPORT
FROM
PRESIDENT LUDVIK SVOBODA
President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic

On behalf of the people and the government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic as well as on my own behalf I extend greetings to your Session, I highly appreciate the significant role of your organization in the struggle against imperialism, racism and colonialism for freedom, independence, and all round development of the nations of Asia and Africa. I can assure you that in this struggle all people of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic are on the side of the nations of Africa and Asia. I wish full success to your deliberations.

MESSAGE OF GREETINGS
FROM
Dr. SIAKA STEVENS
PRIME MINISTER OF SIERRA LEONE

On behalf of the Government and the people of Sierra Leone I send you greetings on the occasion of the IXth Council of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization now meeting in Tripoli.

You are meeting at a time when billions of dollars are being spent annually by certain powers who want, by sheer brutal nuclear force, to control the destiny of this world, yet millions of people in Asia and Africa are deprived of the basic human requirements of food, of clothing, of shelter, and of the means of earning a minimum human livelihood. You are meeting at a time when the peoples of Europe, of America and of Australia are enjoying blissful peace, whereas the peoples of Africa and of Asia are being daily slaughtered like sheep in Guinea Bissau, in Angola, in Mozambique, in South Africa, in Namibia, in Zimbabwe, in Cambodia, in Vietnam, and in many other places in their own Godgiven lands.

It is now crystal clear that Africa and Asia must come much more closely together if we are to survive. We may not be able to lift ourselves up by our own individual boot-strings; but we may find that by joining all our boot strings

together, we shall have woven a rope ladder strong enough to pull us up in our struggle for political and economic emancipation.

However, we must not fool ourselves into believing that we shall achieve our aims so long as any part of Africa, so long as any part of Asia remains under foreign imperialistic domination. We must support the Freedom Fighters in Africa and in Asia. We must unite our forces to ensure that every foreign imperialist is driven out from African and Asian Soil.

I wish you every success in your deliberations, and I sincerely pray that this Ninth Council will result in greater strength to the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation.

**POLITICAL
AND
ORGANIZATIONAL
REPORT**

POLITICAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL REPORT

by

YOUSSEF EL SEBAI

Secretary General of the A.A.P.S.O.

Dear Friends :

We have come together to this IXth Council Session of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation being held on the soil of the Libyan Arab Republic whose people have liberated their motherland from the yoke of a rotten reactionary feudal regime which actually served the interests of giant foreign monopolies and maintained military bases belonging to aggressive imperialism. The freedom-loving people of Libya revolted with arms in hand against their local and foreign oppressors and achieved real independence for their country totally-freed from the presence of these forces of aggression. From this high rostrum, allow me to greet the heroic people of Libya and their revolutionary government headed by the outstanding fighter for freedom, peace and progress, President Moammer el Gaddafi and to express our sincere gratitude for the hospitality given to us.

During the period since the last Council session of the AAPSO which was held in Nicosia (Cyprus) in February 1967, freedom-loving peoples in Asia and Africa have achieved many new successes in their struggle for freedom and

national independence, welfare and happiness, peace and progress. Not very long ago imperialist counter-offensive against the sweeping tide of national liberation had scored some temporary successes in a few countries, where foreign conspired coups d'état and reactionary military take-overs had been able to undermine progressive national regimes. But once again the peoples' forces of national liberation and resistance against neo-colonialist conspiracies have achieved major successes in a series of countries. We hail the historic revolutionary victories scored by the peoples of Sudan, South Yemen, Congo-Brazzaville, Somalia, Libya, Equatorial Guinea, Central African Republic, Ceylon and many others in the recent past where new revolutionary leaderships pledged to struggle for complete independence and welfare based on social justice for their peoples have been placed at the helm of affairs.

We greet the people of Nigeria who were able to defend the unity and territorial integrity of their country defeating the civil war inspired by imperialism. We greet the significant successes scored by the governments of independent countries in Africa like Zambia, Tanzania, Uganda, Sierra Leone, etc., in their struggle for national consolidation and freeing their economies from foreign monopoly control. Similar successes have been scored by the U.A.R., the other Arab countries and in India, Burma and many other countries. We greet the achievements of the peoples of all the countries of the world who are today advancing along the road of independent progressive development thereby strengthening the freedom of their respective countries, achieving greater economic independence and defeating the machinations of imperialism and neo-colonialism.

Over the period since our last Council meeting we have

lost a number of our outstanding leaders who led their peoples in the struggle for national liberation. We have no more with us Chief Albert Luthuli, President of the African National Congress of South Africa, Dr. Eduardo Mondlane, President of the FRELIMO who was fallen by the hands of the mercenaries of imperialism, and one of the greatest organisers of anti-imperialist resistance of our times Dr. Ho Chi Minh, President of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, and Dr. Sukarno, the former President who had led the Indonesian people to independence.

Allow me also, militant comrades, to express the profound grief, which I know that you all share with us Arab militants, for the loss of one of the most prominent leaders of the liberation struggle in the vast and complete historical phase which we are going through. This leader was also the man who established the basis of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Movement and who called its first conference into being, giving this movement his care and support throughout the past twelve years : the late leader Gamal Abdel Nasser. In fact we consider the loss of the great leader Gamal Abdel Nasser, a loss to the popular struggle in Africa and Asia and to the Afro-Asian Solidarity Movement in particular. We wish to reaffirm our determination to be inspired by his great principles and to follow along the path of struggle for which he gave his life.

On this occasion we also remember the countless glorious martyrs who have laid down their lives in freedom's battle in Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Palestine, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Namibia, Angola, Mozambique, Guinea Bissau and many countries in Latin America.

Dear Brothers, let us pay our tribute to all our departed comrades and stand in silence in their memory.

Militant Brothers :

One of the factors of the strength of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Movement is that it derives its energy and perseverance in the struggle from the great principles which it has adopted from the very start as its aim and guide for action. They are the very same principles in which our peoples believe and which they struggle relentlessly to realise : *the principles of determined and relentless struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, Zionism and racism*; principles of solid unshakable faith in strengthening independence, national sovereignty and in ensuring total national liberation, and in the necessity of putting a definite stop to imperialist wars of aggression to colonialist tyranny, and to racial discrimination; faith in the fact that freedom, justice and peace depend one upon the other, complete one another and cannot be realised except together.

Based upon these great principles that have always inspired us in our work and in our struggle, our duties and our responsibilities by historical necessity arising from the development of events in the actual phase of our struggle, are the same responsibilities, which we have vowed to carry out from the very start of our movement and until the present moment, and which were affirmed by all our past conferences and meetings. We consider it essential to affirm once more these very same responsibilities in this decisive period of the growth and development of the Afro-Asian Solidarity movement.

- We must relentlessly pursue the struggle, with all our forces and with *all available means* to break down the bastions of imperialism and traditional colonialism.

- We must, *through all means*, put an end to the fascist and monstrous racial discrimination.
- We must, with full vigilance, endeavour to ensure the national independence of our peoples against direct imperialistic aggression.
- We must foil all neo-colonialist attempts to infiltrate the position of power in the political, economic, social and cultural structures in newly independent countries.
- We must determinedly consolidate the unity and solidarity of our struggle against the policies of aggression and war practised by imperialists and colonialists. We must defend world peace based on justice, equality, and equal opportunities for all peoples throughout the world, and thus create a new world liberated from domination, from the exploitation of one nation by the other.
- We must consolidate our national economy and promote joint economic cooperation among Afro-Asian countries, and between them and other anti-imperialist countries.
- We must gradually establish and promote a solid national economy and reach our objectives mainly by depending upon ourselves, but also through international solidarity and cooperation within a framework of equality and compatibility.
- We must continue to construct our social structures in such a way as to help realize the aims and hopes of our peoples: Justice, sufficiency and welfare.

- We must strengthen the ties of solidarity between our peoples in all the vast fields of action as well as in the fields of creative activity by the cooperation between organs and individuals in the fields of science, culture or joint trade unions, youth and women's activities in all fields. We are still in need of pursuing this cultural, and artistic cooperation based on principles of equality, mutual interest, and non-interference in internal matters of others, and without imposing any political conditions or privileges.
- We must continue to build our great Afro-Asian heritage of civilization and culture so as to promote our present culture and civilization, and to develop them to the point of completing total constructive progressive human civilisation and culture as an authentic and characteristic Afro-Asian heritage, which is at the same time an integral part of the culture and civilization of the contemporary progressive world standing on the threshold of the future and establishing its bases.



Militant Brothers :

The present situation, particularly in Africa and Asia, was analyzed in its main aspects in the General Declaration issued at the end of our last Council Meeting held in Nicosia, Cyprus, February 1967.

Imperialism, finding itself on the retreat, under the pressure of the rising tide of freedom in Africa and Asia, forced upon it by the great movement of national liberation,

is becoming more and more violent in its desperate attempt to stop this irresistible revolutionary liberation tide, and in its attempt to overcome the difficulties and basic contradictions inherent in the very nature of imperialism (as a system based on aggression and exploitation). These contradictions become daily more acute and impossible to resolve. The fact is that there is no solution for these contradictions except by putting an end to imperialism once and for all.

The General Declaration said that : "U.S. imperialism is the No. 1 enemy of Afro-Asian peoples. To mobilize the tremendous anti-imperialist forces and direct them in the struggle against U.S. imperialism is the essential task of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Movement."

It also said that: "We declare our uncompromising opposition to imperialism, colonialism, and neo-colonialism, racialism, and we reaffirm our faith in the consolidation of independence and national sovereignty, in the outlawing of imperialist wars and the winning of liberty and peace for all the peoples."

The General Declaration concluded that the balance of power in the world is increasingly tilting against imperialism and in the interest of the struggle for freedom, independence, and world peace. The Declaration also concluded that in their struggle for national independence, freedom, sovereignty, and social reconstruction, the Afro-Asian peoples have succeeded in gaining the strong support and alliance of the great Socialist camp, the vast democratic movement throughout the world, the working classes, the democratic and progressive forces within the imperialist countries and of the struggling peoples in Latin America.

The truth and justice of this analysis, in its general lines, were confirmed in the period that has elapsed between our last meeting in Nicosia and today.

* * * * *

In Indochina the heroic Vietnamese peoples scored many military, political, and diplomatic victories of profound significance. The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam was established, a fact which in itself is of extreme importance.

The Revolutionary forces in Laos also scored great victories both in their struggle for liberation and in their political initiative; and for the first time, the Laotian question was presented to the world clearly.

In spite of the right-wing coup d'état in Cambodia, the Cambodian people guided by their nationalist leadership and Prince Sihanouk proved able to neutralize the effects of the coup d'état. American and puppet troops were forced to withdraw while the nationalist forces advanced towards the capital of Cambodia.

Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia still remain among the most burning-hot centres of our people's struggle against imperialism and the military aggressive policy headed by the U.S.A. Twenty years have elapsed since the beginning of the direct imperialist American intervention in Vietnam, and for twenty years the heroic Vietnamese people have pursued their brave underfeatable struggle against the aggression.

During this whole period, U.S. imperialism has continued its violent and savage war with the aim of invading Vietnam once more. Their forces have been committing unprecedented crimes against all human values, perpetrating crimes of genocide and total destruction. In its war of aggression against Vietnam, the U.S.A. used the most ruthless imperialist military forces known to history, and the most modern military and technological equipment known to man. More than half a million American and puppet troops were mobilized in this war to commit daily monstrous crimes against the Vietnamese people in the north as well as in the South. The most outstanding examples of these crimes which revolted the conscience of humanity were the massacres of January and February 1969 in the district of Ba-Lon-An and those of December 1969 in Son-My in addition to countless barbaric crimes unprecedented in the history of humanity.

The facts and proofs of the U.S. imperialist savage aggression in Vietnam do not need any further affirmation, for they are in fact a heavy load on the conscience of humanity and one that world public opinion knows fully well for they have become the responsibility of every militant and of every man of conscience throughout the world.

These crimes are not individual actions perpetrated by some of the U.S. military personnel in Vietnam, they are rather deliberated crimes plotted and carried out by U.S. imperialism in conformity with its policy of : "Burn all, destroy all, kill all" in its war of aggression in South Vietnam.

After Nixon's accession to power, the U.S.A. government's aggressive war in South Vietnam became more acute, more military troops were sent, the war budget was raised, and the American military air-force, and the B-52 strategic

bombers in particular, were mobilized to drop thousands of tons of bombs over South Vietnam.

Furthermore, the U.S.A. continued its violation of the sovereignty and security of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

In spite of Nixon's repeated allegations of "his desire for peace" and "the respect of the Vietnamese people's right to self-determination", the U.S.A. continued to sabotage these negotiations and minimized the importance of the Paris Conference. The U.S.A. then resorted to what it calls the "Vietnamization" of the war with the aim of lengthening the period of American military occupation of South Vietnam and with the aim of transforming South Vietnam into a U.S. neo-colony and military base and pushing the Vietnamese to murder their brother Vietnamese with U.S. air, artillery, motorized and logistic support.

The National Front for Liberation of South Vietnam and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam submitted a solution based on logical, just, and convincing principles. This solution is known as the ten-point overall solution. However, Nixon's government persists in its war of aggression and still insists on the so-called "mutual withdrawal of troops" and persists in maintaining the fascist puppet administration of Thieu-Ky-Khiem which the United States has set up as an instrument of its neo-colonialist policy in South Vietnam. The U.S.A. made desperate attempts to avoid the basic solution of the Vietnamese problem which consists in the immediate and total withdrawal of U.S. troops and equipment from South Vietnam and the formation of a broad Provisional Coalition Government which is to organise truly free and democratic general election in

South Vietnam. The U.S. Government persists in opposing this radical solution in spite of the fact that it has been and still is the demand on which the Vietnamese people, world public opinion, and the American people themselves insist.

In the face of all this, the Vietnamese people in both the South and the North of Vietnam have stood firmly waging a heroic struggle depending upon every possible human will power, determination, and sacrifice. Under the leadership of the National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, a leadership that combines courage and wisdom, the South Vietnamese people have fought with heroism, inspired by a deep-rooted nationalist faith, and deriving strength and determination from their political consciousness and from the maturity of their methods of action in the military, political, and diplomatic fields.

The South Vietnamese people have strengthened their social and democratic structures in the vast liberated areas in their country. The Vietnamese people have scored repeated military and political victories, and their struggle has become a driving force and a rising tide of hope and inspiration to the whole world, and it has also become a factor bringing together millions of people within the framework of a conscious and organised power in full solidarity and support of this struggle. This support and solidarity has penetrated into the United States where the call for peace in Vietnam has reached its peak, and where the call for putting an end to the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam is now predominant, a fact that ascertains that imperialism will eventually have to retreat and that the rights of the Vietnamese people to freedom, independence, and self-determination are inalienable.

One of the most important positive results of the Vietnamese people's struggle is the fact that the world anti-imperialist and anti-aggressive front has stretched to within the U.S. themselves, bastion of world imperialism, where the American people struck by grave losses in life and unbearable taxation, are demanding the U.S.A. Government to put a stop to its horrible aggression, and to withdraw unconditionally and as fast as possible all its troops from South Vietnam.

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The Permanent Secretariat of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization has always stood in full support of the just Vietnamese cause as it is made clear in the basic outlines of this report. The Secretariat considers the National Front of Liberation of South Vietnam and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam as the genuine and legitimate representative of the people of South Vietnam. The Secretariat also stands in support of the "Ten-Point" overall solution and the elaboration on a number of points in that solution made by Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of South Vietnam.

We hereby declare our commitment to pursue the action and the struggle against the American war of aggression in Vietnam and to ensure the withdrawal of all American and satellite troops and equipment from the territory of South Vietnam, as well as to ensure the removal of the Thieu-Ky-Khiem puppet fascist government supported and helped by the U.S.A. from power, so as to leave the South Vietnamese

people to settle their own internal affairs without any foreign intervention.

The Secretariat denounces Nixon's "five-point proposal" in his October 7 address as a crafty manoeuvre aimed at stepping up the "Vietnamization of the war" programme. His proposal was not at all aimed at seeking a correct peaceful solution for the Vietnam problem. Instead, it was aimed at soothing the growing anti-war movement in the United States and gaining political influence for Nixon and his Party in the forthcoming U.S. congressional elections. The Secretariat supports the official policy to the Vietnamese cause and to the struggle of the great Vietnamese people, in the same way as it has continued to support them ever since the establishment of the Permanent Secretariat. Furthermore, the forms of support have also increased. During this period, the Permanent Secretariat has regularly celebrated the days and weeks of solidarity with Vietnam; it has issued declarations and appeals and has held popular meetings and conferences, particularly on such occasions as July 20, anniversary of the signing of the Geneva Agreements of 1954, and March 16, International day of condemnation of U.S. crimes against Vietnam, both days being within the framework of the Week of Solidarity with the Vietnamese people, and December 20, anniversary of the establishment of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam, and November 1st., anniversary of the day when the U.S.A. was compelled to stop unconditionally the bombardments on the whole territory of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, and the Week of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, and the Week of Nguyen Van Troi, from October 15 to October 21, 1969, and finally September 7th., anniversary of the Emergency Conference in Support of the Vietnamese People held in Cairo in 1968.

A delegation of the Permanent Secretariat, headed by the Secretary General, went to Hanoi on June 21st, 1968 and held important meetings with the Revolutionary leaders and solidarity committee representatives both from the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and South Vietnam. The Permanent Secretariat launched a vast campaign of support to the heroic struggle of Vietnam on this occasion; it also held several preliminary and International meetings in preparation for the Conference. Headed by the Secretary General, a delegation of the Secretariat went to Paris to meet the representatives of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, following which a popular conference was organised in Cairo on July 20th 1968. The Conference itself was attended by important delegations, by representatives of 42 Organisations and Solidarity Committees, as well as progressive bodies, and 20 representatives of democratic International and Regional organizations. The Conference was most effective since it affirmed the unity of the revolutionary and solidarity forces in Africa, Asia, and the world in support of the Vietnamese people and their just struggle. The Conference set a program of action to serve as a guide for our Organization in the task of mobilizing world public opinion in support of the Vietnamese cause, and to serve it in pursuing and redoubling its activities in support of this cause.

The Permanent Secretariat regularly takes part in all international conferences supporting the Vietnamese struggle, particularly the Stockholm Conference; for the Secretariat has always placed the Vietnamese cause in a position of primary importance in all its meetings and conferences.

We are certain that the Vietnamese people will obtain victory and we shall continue to struggle by their side until complete victory is obtained, just as we shall certainly stand

by their side in the task of social reconstruction to be accomplished after the people of South Vietnam have obtained their national independence and freedom. Yes, we shall stand by them as we stand today by the side of the Vietnamese people in the North in their great advance along side the independent peoples of Africa and Asia.

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The U.S. imperialist aggression against the Vietnamese people has been of such ruthlessness and violence and the peoples' resistance has been of such heroism and firmness, that U.S. imperialism, faced with inevitable defeat in Vietnam, and in a fruitless attempt to avoid this defeat, has been forced to extend its aggression to the whole of Indochina. This was an inevitable result of the basic contradiction inherent aggression which is doomed to defeat even if the aggressors attempt to avoid defeat by getting involved in further aggression which can but increase the basic contradiction with which they are faced, as a result of the people's resistance, determination, and capacity to defeat aggression. Thus, the savage imperialist attacks become increasingly more violent progressing towards and inevitable end, the victory of the forces of the peoples.

The U.S. imperialism extended its aggression to the people of Laos, and the people of Cambodia, and are suffering one defeat after the other at the hands of the revolutionary and nationalist forces of these two countries.

The people of Laos have continued their struggle, under the leadership of the Lao Patriotic Front scoring one victory after another, inspired by long traditions of national struggle

waged over the past twenty-five years first against French colonialists, and then against American imperialists. The struggle of the Laotian people, similarly to the struggle of all the people of Indochina, is an integral part of the great national liberation movement that sweeps over our two continents, victorious and undefeatable, part and parcel of all peoples' movement for peace, for democracy, and for social progress.

In spite of the repeated defeats suffered by American imperialists, and particularly their recent bitter defeat in the "Plains of Jars", they persist in expanding their "special war" in Laos, and in increasing the number of American "advisors" in Laos, bringing their number to twelve thousand. They are bringing in an ever increasing number of Thai troops, U.S. planes effect daily raids on Laotian territory, and B-52 bombers are dropping thousands of tons of bombs therein. By all these actions, they are proceeding in conformity with one of the major characteristics of their policy : cheating and the breach of agreements. They brazenly violate the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Indo-China, the 1962 Agreements on Laos, as well as all other supplementary agreements.

In the face of this, the Permanent Secretariat launched a vast and successful campaign, to break the wall of silence with which the Laotian cause was surrounded, to help clarify this question on the international level, and to set a programme of mobilizing support to the struggle of the people of Laos in Africa, Asia, and the world.

A delegation of the Permanent Secretariat visited the liberated territories in Laos in April 1968. They made several very important contacts with the revolutionary leaders

in Laos. The Secretariat then began a vast preparation for the International Conference in Support of the Laotian People's Struggle Against U.S. Aggression. This Conference convened in Cairo from May 19 to May 21, 1970, and was attended by 69 delegations from Asia, Africa, and the world. The Conference established a positive programme of action which affirmed the support of AAPSO and the revolutionary, nationalist, and democratic forces the world over, to the struggle of the Laotian people, as well as their demand to see the 1962 Geneva Agreements respected, and the necessity of mobilizing all possible efforts in support of this struggle.

We are fully committed to the conclusions of this Conference, and vow to pursue the struggle to see them applied so as to ensure complete independence, just national liberation to the people of Indochina, the realization of a just peace in the area, the withdrawal of all troops and "advisors", experts and military personnel belonging to the U.S.A. and its satellites.

We affirm that the Laotian problem must be settled on the basis of the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos and the realities of the present situation in Laos. We unreservedly support the five-point solution of March 6, 1970 of the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front. We will pursue the struggle against the U.S. intervention and aggression in Laos. We demand that the United States withdraw totally and unconditionally from there its troops, military personnel and war means, as well as the Thai and South Vietnam mercenaries. First of all the United States must stop completely and unconditionally the bombing of Laotian territory and let the Laotian parties concerned solve among themselves the internal affairs of Laos without any foreign interference.

The explosive situation in the whole of Indo-China is related to the recent events in Cambodia, events closely related to the American imperialist aggression on the entire area. The main objective of this aggression is to transform the whole area into a group of neo-colonies, and military bases for American imperialist aggression. It has become an established fact that the U.S. have repeatedly interfered in Cambodia, systematically and deliberately violating the independence, sovereignty, neutrality and security of Cambodia.

Last March, American imperialists, with the help of their agents in Cambodia, plotted an illegitimate coup d'état under the directives of the C.I.A. The objective was to undermine the correct policy of positive neutrality followed by Norodom Sihanouk, to sabotage the solidarity prevailing among the three Indochinese countries, and to extend the war of aggression to the whole of Indo-China. This coup d'état was a typical example of the treacherous crimes incessantly committed by American imperialism in total disregard of the basic rules of civilized world behaviour, of the fundamental rights of peoples, and in full defiance of all moral values and principles.

Yet the people of Cambodia, under the revolutionary leadership of the National United Front of Kampuchea headed by Prince Sihanouk, were able to resist this treacherous attack, to stop the reactionary imperialist onslaught, and to foil the brazen invasion of American troops declared by Nixon on the night of April 30, 1970. The Cambodian people forced the Americans to withdraw their troops from Cambodia, and advanced under their own national revolutionary leadership to the threshold of Phnom Penh, the capital; they succeeded in controlling major districts of their country, and

were able to protect their legitimate government which had scored several political victories in the international field.

We reaffirm our commitment to support the just struggle of the people of Cambodia, and hail this heroic struggle and its continuous victories. We unreservedly support the 23 March 1970 five-point proclamation of Samdech, the Head of State of Cambodia Norodom Sihanouk. We consider the Royal Government of National Union under the leadership of Samdech Head of State Norodom Sihanouk as the only legitimate and legal government of Cambodia. We vigorously condemn U.S. imperialist intervention and aggression in Cambodia as we condemn the reactionary, right-wing coup d'état of March 18, 1970 which we consider a definite betrayal of the people and an attempt to sabotage their interests and achievements. We demand that the United States put an end to acts of war provocative intervention against Cambodia, stop bombing Cambodian territory and withdraw from Cambodia immediately and completely the American advisors and the armed forces of the U.S. henchmen in Saigon and Bangkok.

The Vietnamese, the Khmer and Laotian peoples are struggling for a just cause and are defeating the U.S. aggressors and their flunkies. We hail their brilliant victories and the great success of the Indochinese peoples' summit conference which marks a new and very important development in the patriotic struggle of the three peoples.

The urgent task with which we are faced now is that of foiling the American imperialist strategy aiming at extending the war in Indo-China and at expanding its scope. We must endeavour, by all means, and in all fields, to defeat the machinations and crimes perpetrated by American imper-

ialist war-mongers. We must double our positive and definite efforts in support of the struggle of the people of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, and we must contribute to the effort of safeguarding peace in South East Asia, a peace based on the realization of the just national hopes of the peoples of the area.

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In Korea, American imperialism still persists in its provocations and acts of aggression against both South Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. American Imperialism still supports the fascist clique ruling in South Korea, and the U.S.A. continues to openly violate the Agreement on Korea. The pattern of imperialist aggression in Korea has now become familiar and known to all enlightened world public opinion. It is a pattern of constant violation of the territorial sovereignty of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea not only in the air but through the sea, and the undertaking of provocative manoeuvres in the territory of South Korea. It is also a pattern of consolidating fascist and reactionary elements in the South, and of helping them to perpetrate their savage crimes in answer to the legitimate demands of the people of South Korea, and mobilizing tremendous military equipment and modern weapons, including nuclear weapons, as well as the establishment and reinforcement of military troops in South Korea.

However, no provocation, aggression and war, no savage massacres, and no waves of oppression and violation of liberties could undermine the strength of the Korean people in the North and in the South.

They pursued their struggle with strength and determination, thus proving that the one factor that determines victory in anti-imperialist wars of liberation is the strength of the masses confident in the justice of their cause and defending them, for the determining factor is not superiority in weapons and technical equipment, nor even the vast troops equipped with the most modern of weapons and equipment.

The Organisation, along with all the Afro-Asian peoples, and all peace and justice-loving peoples extends its solidarity and support to the Korean people in their just struggle against American-imperialist aggression and against the fascist regime ruling in South Korea, and in their struggle to safeguard their sovereignty, to unify their country and to establish its true independence. The organisation affirms that the Korean people are entitled to settle the Korean problem without any foreign intervention. The American aggressors must stop all their provocations against the Korean people, immediately withdraw from South Korea along with their experts, consultants, equipment and weapons, and liquidate all their military bases therein. The Organisation supports the struggle of the people of South Korea for the restitution of their legitimate democratic rights and freedoms, and demands the immediate stopping of all torture, oppression, and massacres perpetrated by the puppet fascist regime in South Korea against the people and their true militants and leaders.

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The U.S.A. are using Japanese territories as a vast military base, a warehouse for ammunition and equipment, and a point of attack against the peoples of Indochina, and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. They are using the

Japanese seas for their warships, carriers and destroyers, transforming Okinawa and other Japanese islands into nuclear bases on the very land whose people have so greatly suffered from the horrors of atom bombs. American imperialism spares no effort to reinforce reactionary Japanese militarism, bringing it back to life; and they are still openly occupying Okinawa, depriving the Japanese citizens therein of their basic elementary rights.

We firmly believe in the struggle of the Japanese people to recover the islands of Okinawa, to liquidate the American military bases from all their territories, to oppose the revival of Japanese militarism, and to oppose the policy of submission to the United States of America practised by reactionary government and monopoly capitalist interests allied to American imperialism. We support the Japanese people's struggle to realize their national aims, to revoke the Nippon-American security pact, and to establish a Japanese state committed to a policy of true democracy, of non alignment opposed to imperialism and aggression, and of peace based on the respect of the people's rights, and the struggle against the use of nuclear weapons.

We support the just and heroic struggle of the vast progressive and democratic masses in Japan, strengthened and upheld by the solid base of workers and trade unions.

The liberation tide emanating from the struggle of the masses has risen to a praise-worthy height in South Asia, with the victories of the anti-colonialist and anti-imperialist front in Ceylon, with the victories of the wing led by Mrs. Indira Gandhi against the reactionary right-wing of the Indian Congress party and the obvious turn of events in this

vital area of Asia towards the realization of the people's interests.

In India, a great change rich in potential was made towards realising more popular gains and the forces upholding the interests of the people, when forces headed by Indira Gandhi scored many an effective victory against the reactionary forces in that country.

In Ceylon, the success of the left-wing front under the leadership of Mrs. Bandaranaike promised the fulfilment of many hopes throughout the continent. This success renews and reaffirms the confidence in the final victory of the popular forces against reactionary plans and objectives.

We must vigorously support this encouraging and confidence-inspiring development, and we must contribute with all our efforts to defeat the reactionary powers allied to imperialism and exploitation.

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One of our tasks is to strengthen our solidarity with these great peoples of Asia, and with the peoples of Nepal and Burma, struggling to safeguard their sovereignty and to proceed in their social reconstruction, in order to bring progress and welfare to the masses.

These peoples, owners of a noble heritage of civilization, play an important role in our Afro-Asian world, and we must spare no effort in supporting them, in expressing our solidarity with them, and in strengthening the ties of co-operation between them and our peoples so that we may endeavour together, hand in hand, to defeat imperialist plots

and machinations, and to go forward on the road of progress, cooperation, and reconstruction on the national as well as on the international level.

Only a few months after the meeting of our VIII Council Session in Cyprus, the imperialist powers used Israel, their ally and tool, to perpetrate their monstrous aggression against the Arab people in June 1967. In spite of the momentary military victory scored by these powers, the Arab peoples with the Egyptian people in the vanguard were able, by their refusal of defeat and by their will power, to make this military victory devoid of any political content and therefore empty of significance. Under the leadership of the late leader Gamal Abdel Nasser they were able to reconstruct their forces in all fields and were also able to score many valuable victories in the fields of politics, information, and propaganda. They were able to overcome the momentary reflex and move on to an undeniable tide as a result of their strength and determination, with the support of the socialist countries headed by the Soviet Union, as well as because of the two successful revolutions which swept off centres of backwardness, of reactionary and colonialist influence in both Sudan and Libya. The growth and development of the Palestinian Resistance and its appearance as an effective factor on the events both of the zone itself, and of the world, also contributed to this reconstruction.

The Zionist-imperialist aggression against the Arab peoples is one of the gravest problems facing Africa, Asia, and the world at the present moment. In spite of the Security Council Resolution of November 22, 1967, stipulating the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Arab lands occupied as a result of the aggression, Israel persists in its defiance of the

resolution, refuses to abide by it, and continues to receive unlimited help and support from the U.S.A., in the fields of politics, financial resources, and the most modern of military equipment. As a result of this blatant and public support from the U.S.A. and other imperialist circles, in Western occupied Arab territories, and to establish colonies and fortified military lines therein. Israel continues to subject the occupied Arab territories, and to establish colonies and fortified military lines therein. Israel continues to subject the inhabitants of these occupied territories to all forms of repression, torture and massacres. It is constantly increasing its military preparations directed against the Arab countries, thus increasing the tension in the area, and seriously threatening to push the whole world to the brink of war, the results of which are unpredictable.

Israel, with its reactionary racist chauvinist characteristics, has always been and still is a tool and ally of world imperialism, headed by the U.S.A. It is a base of aggression used by imperialist interests and world capitalist monopolies, to stop the progress of the Arab peoples, and to hamper their march towards full independence, national unity, and social reconstruction, fully exploiting their human and material resources, and particularly their tremendous oil resources, to serve the interest of world powers of exploitation.

The Israeli authorities in the occupied Arab territories perpetrate monstrous crimes against the Arab citizens on their own lands taken by force. These are crimes that fully justify the fact that Israel can be considered a State practising a new Nazi policy, for besides the various methods of repression, discrimination, and tyranny practised by Israel against the Arab inhabitants since 1948 in the occupied Arab

territories, the Israeli troops have also shot peaceful demonstrations killing students, women and school-girls. Israel has resorted to mass arrests, to the torture of detainees, and has followed a deliberate policy of sabotaging and destroying the homes of citizens using as a pretext the fact that they have been helping Palestinian militants, without even allowing them the elementary right of trial and investigation.

Against the U.A.R., Israel has committed a monstrous crime in violation of all international laws, human values world public opinion by dropping napalm bombs and rockets from American-made Phantom planes over civilians and workers in the Abu-Zabal factory and over the young pupils of the Bahr El Bakar School.

Israel would not have committed its crimes of aggression, would not have defied the U.N., international conferences, and world public opinion, vast sectors of which are beginning to realise the true nature of the Israeli imperialist aggression, and would not have escalated its military operations against the peoples of the Middle East gravely endangering world peace, had it not been for the full support of the U.S.A. to their criminal aggressive ventures. The U.S.A. has supplied Israel with all kinds of weapons of attack, particularly Phantom and Sky Hawk planes, and modern electronic equipment, equipment which the U.S.A. has never previously given to its other allies. The U.S.A. promulgated special laws allowing American citizens to serve in the Israeli armed forces without losing their American nationality, and has continued to sabotage all attempts in the talks among the four great powers, and all attempts at dual talks undertaken to ensure the application of the Security Council Resolution. The U.S.A. has always stood in

the face of any serious and true initiative aimed at ensuring the application of this resolution, and has echoed Israeli claims of alleged violations by the U.A.R. of the cease-fire agreement initiated as of the 8th of August 1970 in application of the Security Council Resolution.

It is quite clear that this attitude adopted by the U.S.A. is but part of a world imperialist strategy aiming at maintaining its domination over the Middle East and its resources, and aiming at the overthrow of the progressive nationalist regimes in the area.

In the face of this aggressive attack aided and abetted by world imperialists, and in the face of the plans and manoeuvres aimed at breaking the ranks of the Arab popular struggle, and in the face of tremendous losses in lives and material resources, the Arab peoples have doubled their vigilance and determination, have consolidated their armed forces sparing no sacrifice whatsoever, and have won over to their side vast sectors of world public opinion.

The popular masses in the U.A.R., in Sudan, and in Libya have given a clear and significant answer to the aggressive machinations of imperialism and Zionism, by rallying round their nationalist leadership headed by the late great President Gamal Abdel Nasser in the U.A.R., and undertaking two successful revolutions in Sudan and Libya, revolutions following a clear anti-imperialist anti-Zionist line.



The Sudanese revolution has followed a correct revolutionary path, and has allowed the Sudanese people to mo-

bilize their potentials, to adopt a positive attitude against the Israeli imperialist aggression, and to advance determinately in consolidating solidarity between the Arab peoples. By so doing, the Revolution of May 25 in Sudan has fulfilled the deep-rooted hopes of the entire Sudanese Arab people.



In Libya, under the leadership of Colonel Moammer El Gaddafi and the National Revolutionary Council, the great nationalist revolution took place, a revolution that shook one of the strongest bastions of aggressive military pacts, liquidated the American military base of Wheelus, and purified the Libyan national territory from all traces of foreign military presence, and imperialist influence.

The Libyan revolutionary leadership and national government have adopted a correct revolutionary road in accordance with the demands of the Arab people in Libya and in the whole Arab nation, a road that confirms the importance of defending the fundamental interest of the people of Libya, that ensures their sovereignty over their national resources, and ensures the deep-rooted national ties of solidarity between all Arab peoples, reaffirming and consolidating them, and fully supporting the struggle of Afro-Asian peoples against world imperialism's strategy based on aggression, racial discrimination, and colonialist oppression. The Libyan Revolutionary leadership headed by Colonel Moammer El Gaddafi has taken a decisive step by nationalizing Italian capital in Libya thus restituting to the people their stolen resources. The success of the Libyan Revolution in forcing out all American military troops from the Wheelus base was of great significance, for this base in particular

played an important part in the aggressive attack launched by world imperialism headed by the U.S.A., particularly in the Israeli-imperialist aggression against the Arab countries in June 1967.

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The revolution in the Popular Republic of South Yemen defeated British colonialism in this important and strategic areas, and was able to rid the land of all British colonialist troops.

The people proved in the South of Yemen their progressive stand by supporting the progressive revolution now leading the advance of the South Yemen people in the road of progress, reconstruction and victory to the just Arab cause against Zionist imperialist aggression.

The success of these nationalist progressive revolutions in Sudan and Libya, and the consolidation of the revolution in South Yemen are undeniable proofs of vast revolutionary potentials of the Arab peoples, particularly after the set-back which hit their struggle in June 1967. This clearly shows the Arab people's determination to defeat imperialist aggressive plots, and proves their solid will to obtain victory for the legitimate and just aims of total liberation, of complete sovereignty over their territories, and of social reconstruction in conformity with the popular hopes and in the service of the people's true interests.

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In Syria, the Syrian Arab people struggle staunchly to realise the objectives of the Arab common action : to resist

the Israeli-imperialist aggression and to stand firmly against the interest of imperialist monopolies and to defend the homeland and recover the usurped territory.

We voice our support of this struggle and pledge support to the Arab people in Syria in their just struggle until they achieve victory over the forces of imperialism, Zionism and aggression.

* * *

The Palestinian Resistance, vanguard of the Palestinian people, has further reinforced its struggle against imperialism, racism, and fascism represented by Israel. They affirmed their determination to realise their objectives of national independence, social and democratic progress, the elimination of all imperialist intervention, and the establishment of an enlightened and democratic Palestinian State free from all racial and religious discrimination.

The Palestinian people are today, engaged in a national liberation war to affirm their existence and restore their national rights in their country. Under most difficult and arduous conditions they contend with the forces of world imperialism led by the U.S.A., the forces of Zionism and those of reaction, combined.

We hail the glorious role played by the Palestinian resistance as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, in which are concretised the will of this people to affirm its entity, its determination to achieve liberation and struggle for its fundamental rights.

We reaffirm our adamant stand on the necessity to consolidate the Palestinian struggle against the Zionist imper-

ialist enemy and condemn all attempts to liquidate the Palestinian resistance and so we condemn all attempts at imperialist intervention into any Arab country, under any pretext whatsoever.

The Palestinian resistance, inspite of all imperialist conspiracies and designs, is contributing effectively to the Arab peoples' struggle which is a part and parcel of the struggle of the forces of national liberation and the progressive and democratic forces in the world to achieve the targets of freedom, national independence, self-determination, peace and justice.

The Arab peoples' determination to continue their struggle against aggression and against the forces of imperialism and Zionism, their strength in defending their cause, and the justice and legitimacy of the cause itself have caused vast sectors of world public opinion to stand by their side. This is an important gain in the face of the treacherous campaigns of lies and allegations launched by imperialist and Zionist circles.



In June 1967, directly following the Israeli-imperialist aggression, the Permanent Secretariat decided to hold an Emergency Conference of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization in Support of the Arab Peoples in their Struggle Against Imperialism and Israel. This Conference was held in Cairo between the 2nd and 4th of July 1967, and was attended by 131 representatives of 49 Solidarity Committees, Liberation Movements, and Revolutionary and Progressive Parties; it was also attended by 44 observers representing 25 Solidarity Committees and political parties from the European

socialist countries, as well as from several international democratic organizations.

The Permanent Secretariat of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization along with the World Council of Peace effectively contributed to the International Conference in Support of the Arab Peoples held in New Delhi in November 1967, a Conference which condemned the imperialist-Zionist aggression, made clear its true nature and established a Programme of Action in Support of the Arab People, declaring January 25 to be an International Day of Solidarity with the Arab People.

The Secretariat together with the World Council of Peace also took part in the 2nd International Conference in Support of the Arab Peoples held in Cairo in January 1969, a Conference which brought together vast numbers of representatives of various bodies, eminent personalities, parties, solidarity committees, and committees in support of the Arab peoples from Africa, Asia, Socialist Europe, Western Europe, North and Latin America.

The Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization has adopted a firm attitude in support of the Arab Peoples' struggle to realise their just objectives of total liberation, social construction, the ensuring of all factors of full national independence and continued progress towards national unity and socialism. The Organization always affirmed the significance of the struggle waged by the Arab peoples against imperialism, neo-colonialism, and fascism. The Organization has always supported the Palestinian People's rights and their struggle to obtain their full rights in their own land, just as it has always supported the Palestinian resistance which embodies the existence of the Palestinian people, and affirms

their solidarity and determination to obtain victory for their just and legitimate struggle.

The Organization reaffirms this solid stand based on its deep-rooted principles, and vows to pursue the struggle side by side with the Arab peoples to defeat the imperialist-Zionist aggression, to liquidate its sequels, to ensure the rights of the Palestinian people, and consolidate the ranks of the Palestinian resistance.

The struggle of the Arab peoples is an integral part of the struggle along the world anti-colonialist front, and all support of this struggle is a reinforcement of that front, as well as a step forward on the road to final and inevitable victory against the forces of imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and fascism.

Brothers,

Among the focal points of our legitimate war against colonialism is Southern Africa still under the burden of racial discrimination, and the Portuguese colonies still suffering from the burden of a savage traditional colonialism belonging to the Middle Ages and depending, at the same time, on the latest inventions in the fields of imperialist monopolistic exploitation, and methods of military aggression.

Because freedom is one and indivisible, and because the existence of colonialism, racial discrimination, expansionist policies, tyranny and humiliation anywhere in the world, and particularly in Africa, constitutes an aggression against all of us, and an obstacle to humanity's progress towards an age of freedom and reconstruction, because of all that we must firmly stand by the side of the struggling peoples in the Portuguese colonies and in Southern Africa, extending

to them all kinds of help and of practical material support.

The efforts of imperialist countries to uphold colonialist and racist regimes in this area, is reflected in its financial involvement in the economies of these countries. The British investments in South Africa amount to more than 13,000 million Sterling pounds and in Rhodesia to about 200 million Sterling pounds. Until 1968, the U.S.A.'s investments in South Africa amounted to 750 million Sterling Pounds. This is in addition to 200 millions of Marks invested by Western Germany, and their help in building a guided-missile base in Pretoria. Another space-missile base was established near Tsumeb, in South-West Africa; this base is run by West Germany Ministry of Defence in cooperation with South Africa.

More than 5,000 soldiers from South Africa serve in Rhodesia, while several units also from South Africa serve in Angola and in Mozambique where many of them are stationed to defend the hydraulic power station in Cabora Bassa, a station constructed by French, West-German, American and Japanese capitalists.

These projects aim at increasing the influence and domination of white settlers rule in the Southern half of Africa. This is particularly true of investments in South Africa, a country choking with capital accumulated from exploiting cheap African labour. That is why the racist investors aim at creating a "South African Common Market" in this vast area, and regardless of the Portuguese imperialists wish to create or not to create this market, the racists play the role of the agent to these greeds.

The imperialist wars of aggression actually waged against the African peoples in Angola, Guinea-Bissau and Mozambique are the largest wars in the modern history of Africa, with the exception of the French imperialist war in Algeria from 1954 to 1962.

The Portuguese dictatorship receives military and economic help and political encouragement from their allies in the NATO.

The regime in Portugal obtains economic and trade help by virtue of its unique and privileged position in the framework of the European Free Trade Organization.

Since 1965, the Portuguese imperialist regime has thrown at least approximately 120,000 Portuguese soldiers into these wars. These wars are waged against the Africans with the newest and most recent weapons of destruction and the most savage of methods. Portuguese imperialists have refused all African attempts to initiate negotiations aiming at securing the rights and independence of the peoples of the Portuguese Colonies.

It is obvious that the regime in Portugal would not have been able to persist in this tremendous military effort without the strong and continuous support of Portugal's European and American allies.

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The national liberation movements in Angola (MPLA) in Guinea Bissau (PAIGC), and in Mozambique (FRELIMO), all of whom are bravely and successfully resisting against these imperialist wars, occupy today a major position in the general resistance against racist rule in the Southern

half of Africa and against neo-colonialist plans the world over.

The M.P.L.A. is now establishing a basis for a new democratic and progressive society in Angola, and is carrying out the task of educating and spreading culture among the masses fully preparing for construction and development in the liberated zones which now amounts to about one-third of the total area of Angola.

The People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola began their armed struggle on February 4, 1961. The growth of this armed struggle forced Portugal to throw a large percentage of the Portuguese armed forces engaged in battle in Africa, into the battle in Angola.

In spite of many difficulties the Angolan nationalists have liberated today one-third of all the territory of Angola.

The armed struggle has reached the heart of the country-side.

The Portuguese colonialist army was obliged, due to its incapacity to stop the growth of the guerrilla warfare to utilise chemical weapons, such as defoliants to destroy all vegetation.

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In Guina-Bissau, despite weapons of savage destruction used by Portuguese colonialists against the liberated zones in order to terrorize the inhabitants and to regain some strategic positions, yet these colonialists suffer grave losses in lives and equipment at the hands of the revolutionary militants. These militants are now building their political and adminis-

trative structures within the liberated areas, they are undertaking vast educational and information campaigns, and are preparing to extend the armed struggle to the isles of Capo Verde which is considered a strategic base for Portuguese colonialism and its allies. By doing so they are immobilizing Portuguese colonialism on this brave African land, they are foiling its economic dreams of colonialist plunder, and they are forcing it to stand desperately on the defensive in its collapsing position.

The P.A.I.G.C. is engaged in a political battle alongside the heroic armed struggle against barbaric Portuguese colonialism, and enjoys, in both, a vast popular support. This party and its armed forces succeeded in liberating vast areas amounting to two-thirds of the country's territories.

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In Mozambique under the leadership of FRELIMO, two whole provinces have been liberated, as well as large parts of other provinces, all amounting to more than one-fifth of the Mozambican territory. Party militants are spread throughout Mozambique, and are actually in control of the rural zones.

All over the country, FRELIMO guerrilla troops have succeeded in throwing out of the battlefield seven thousand soldiers enlisted in the Portuguese army. They also brought down a number of Portuguese bombers, destroyed hundreds of their vehicles, and large quantities of their important equipment.

FRELIMO'S activity continues and develops in all military, political economic and cultural fields, in the face

of the savagery of Portuguese colonialism, and its use of the most barbaric methods of crime, torture and repression against the Africans, true owners of the land and resources of their country and masters of its destiny.

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The areas still suffering under the Portuguese colonialist regime and racist settler regimes in Southern Africa, are of great military importance to the imperialist world. This led to the establishment of SATO, a small organisation similar to NATO — which includes South Africa, South-West Africa, Rhodesia and Portugal through Angola and Mozambique. These three countries spend vast sums of money on defence. South Africa spends 128 million Sterling a year, Portugal spends 45 per cent of its budget, and Rhodesia spends more than 30 million sterling a year.

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The people of Zimbabwe, under the leadership of ZAPU, are engaged in the struggle against the colonialist regime in Rhodesia. This relentless struggle became more intense in August 1967, and extended to the Northern, Western and North-Eastern provinces of the country.

Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) is still a British colony, and no changes have taken place therein which could allow a change in its legal status. A few minor changes were made, with the aim of completing the colonialist system. Zimbabwe has been suffering from British colonialism ever since 1880, and Rhodesia represents traditional colonialism in its typical form, where Britain not content with running the colony from

White Hall, has also exported a group of British citizens to practise sovereignty and domination on its empire in Zimbabwe, not on a temporary basis, but on a permanent basis, as it had done in Australia and New Zealand before. Thus Zimbabwe has become, de facto, an overseas British province, its entire resources have become the property of the settlers and the government of the colonialists in this province where Africans have been reduced to slaves, deprived of all fundamental rights. The lands and the cattle of the Africans have been taken, and they have nothing left in life but their working power which is being exploited. They have become mere tools to produce wealth for their British masters.

To say that the declaration on November 11, 1965, the Unilateral Declaration of Independence by Ian Smith is what transformed the regime in Rhodesia into an illegal regime, would be to make a grave mistake in understanding the truth of the matter, It would be tantamount to saying that the domination maintained by the colonialist minority over the African people of Zimbabwe until 1965 by means of invasion, plunder, brute force, arms and exploitation, was a legal situation. This is not only legally wrong, it is also not true.

The so-called declaration of independence by British colonialists in Rhodesia was simply another of their criminal acts which only served to make their illegal status more serious and dangerous, for colonialism is for ever and always illegal. Whatever its form, and whoever it may practise, colonialism is always an evil and a crime, and consequently illegal. Under no circumstances whatsoever can colonialism be considered legal.

The Zimbabwe people, under the courageous and determined leadership of its genuine representative, ZAPU,

is waging an armed struggle against the settlers intolerable rule of repression and exploitation and against the imperialist interests that bolster their regime.

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The militant African people in South-West Africa, and the international community represented by the U.N. totally refuse the South African governments' claim to the right of running this country, for this alleged right is one derived from military invasion and not by mandate. The people of Namibia have resorted to all means of resistance, including armed struggle, in order to evict all South African army and police forces from their country, and in order to put a stop to the plunder of its resources to serve colonialist monopolies, and aggressive imperialist powers.

In Namibia, under the leadership of SWAPO, the people have launched an armed struggle since August 1966, to realize their legitimate right to self-determination, to freedom, and to independence. They struggle to lift the fascist tutelage of South Africa from their country, and to break the fetters of ruthless racist laws.

Since the war of liberation of Namibia, many events have taken place both from the political and military point of view. SWAPO guerrillas have launched many successful attacks and also scored many victories in their just struggle against the South African illegal occupation of their country.

August 26, is the historic day in the genuine struggle of the oppressed people of Namibia against imperialism, colonialism, racialism and white domination. This day has rais-

ed an anti-imperialist struggle of the Namibian people. The Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation has recognised this day as an International Day of Solidarity with the Namibian People in their just struggle for their emancipation and national independence.

During this period, many military actions by SWAPO guerillas have taken place, the attack on the South African military base at Mpacha in the Eastern Caprivi region on the 28th October 1968, is one of the early examples. After this attack, the enemy resorted to barbaric activities against the African population in the area, which resulted in the complete destruction of very many villages. It led to the massacre of aged men, women and children in the Caprivi Strip by the South African Army and Police Force who were sent to the area for the so-called mopping up operation against the SWAPO guerillas. These operations have resulted in more than 2,000 African people fleeing to Zambia as refugees.

At the moment, SWAPO guerillas have succeeded to have operational zones in the area of the Caprivi Strip, Okavango, Ovamboland, Grootfontein and Kaokfeld.

South Africa is a bastion for barbarity and reactionary power, it is the support for all colonialist and world imperialist forces in Africa, and the democratic and liberation forces of the world cannot consider fascism in South Africa as an isolated phenomenon, for its continued existence is a constant support to the anti-popular imperialist front.

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As for South Africa itself, it is ruled by a racist minority whose very existence is based on hatred, and is inspired by

Nazism and Fascism. Relations of close cooperation exist between this regime and Western Germany, a cooperation that extends to actual joint production of nuclear, chemical, and bacteriological weapons, as well as guided missiles.

The sale of arms and military equipment to the fascist regime ruling in South Africa endangers not only the freedom of the people in that country but constitutes a grave menace to the peace and security of the whole world. We must mobilise a vast campaign of protest and condemnation against the flagrant violations by British imperialists and their allies of international commitments and moral norms.

The brave South African people are resisting one of the most cruel pressures known to people throughout history. They are deprived, to an extent unbearable to human conscience, of the most elementary of human rights. They are subjected to the most savage and violent racial discrimination, and the law is used as a tool of violence and torture, contrary to the very spirit of the law, making of it a continuous crime of aggression against the vast majority of the inhabitants.

One of the most important and effective aspects of the struggle in the whole of Africa is the revolutionary military alliance existing between ZAPU and A.N.C., an alliance that will undoubtedly give new dimensions to the heroic struggle in which all African peoples are engaged in the face of colonialism and racial discrimination.

The Permanent Secretariat of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization spared no effort in supporting the struggle of the peoples of Southern Africa and the Portuguese colonies. It called for several conferences and rallies, and issued declarations and communiques on the occasion of

Days of Solidarity with the National Liberation Movements of Angola, Zimbabwe, South Africa, Guinea-Bissau, Namibia and Mozambique.

Through these declarations and militant demonstrations, the Permanent Secretariat affirmed its ideological and militant stand in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism in whatever form they may be.

The Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization convened the historic Khartoum Conference between January 18 and 20 of 1969, in Support of the Peoples of Southern Africa and the Portuguese Colonies.

This Conference was the biggest international meeting of its kind, for it was attended by 266 members representing 77 organizations, parties and solidarity committees on both national and international levels, from all over the world. Their voice was raised, with an unprecedented strength, in condemnation of colonialism and racism and in support of the struggle of the heroic peoples of Africa. The programme of action drawn by the Conference had long-range effects. A "Mobilization Committee" was formed, established at the headquarters of the A.A.P.S.O. Permanent Secretariat, and headed by the Secretary General of the Organizations. This Mobilization Committee undertook continuous and fruitful work to realize the objectives of this historic conference, namely :

Consolidating the front of the peoples' struggle in South Africa and the Portuguese Colonies, by winning over effective support for this struggle from the largest possible sectors of world public opinion, and by mobilizing moral, material, and political support for this objective from anti-imperialist democratic forces and organisations, and from men of con-

science the world over while taking into consideration the vital factor in the entire situation, namely the struggle by these very people under the leadership of their national liberation movements.

The International Conference in Support of the Peoples of the Portuguese Colonies was held in Rome from June 27 to June 29, 1970, and that in implementation of one of the Khartoum Conference resolutions. This conference succeeded eminently in mobilizing the public opinion in Western Europe, particularly, in support of the struggle of the peoples in the Portuguese colonies.

The participants at the conference unanimously condemned Portuguese colonialism, fully exposing its aggressive and barbaric nature, and the fact that it constitutes a crime against humanity, exploitation and tyranny against the peoples of Angola, Guinea Bissau and Cape Verde, Mozambique, and the Principe Islands. They also exposed its role as middle-man between non-Portuguese capitalism and between the interests of aggressive militarism.

The Conference also fully exposed the economic, political, and military connivance between the NATO countries and Portugal, a fact which allowed a small country such as the latter to persist in and continue a colonial war waged on three fronts.

The participants in the Conference set out a programme of positive action aimed at putting a stop to the ruthless colonial war against the peoples of the Portuguese colonies, of supporting these peoples, and at ensuring sovereignty and revolutionary authority in the liberated zones to the African Liberation Movements leading the struggle of the peoples.

The participants in the conference also stressed the need of the recognition of MPLA, PAIGC and FRELIMO as the real representatives of the peoples of Angola, Guinea Bissau, and Mozambique.

The Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Movement consistently supports the Latin American peoples' struggle against American imperialism, and against the fascist, reactionary gangs in that continent. A.A.P.S.O. has always condemned all neo-colonialist attempts at intervention therein; and denounced U.S. domination in these countries.

We hail the victories scored by the peoples of Peru, Bolivia and most recently in Chile. We see in these victories the successful beginning of a great liberation tide rising in that continent which has long suffered from the oppression of neo-colonialism.

The A.A.P.S.O. hails the continued struggle waged by the heroic Cuban people, the consolidation of their revolutionary gains, and their constant efforts towards economic development and resistance to the economic blockade imposed by American imperialism.

We hail the great and heroic struggle of Negro people in the U.S.A. against the most ruthless imperialist power known to history, against tyrannical systems of racial discrimination which impose poverty, backwardness, and ignorance, dividing the country by a stream of cultural distortion and moral and social degeneracy. We support the struggle of the American Negro forces, a struggle which is becoming increasingly solid, conscious, and organised and which aims at restoring their fundamental rights. Their struggle is closely linked with the struggle of all other progressive forces in America against the most powerful system of capitalist ex-

ploitation ever known. We greet the struggle of the American youth and students against their government's policy of imperialist aggression, and against their ever-increasing crimes of violence both inside and outside the U.S.A.

A characteristic feature of the present historical phase, is that colonialism is now mobilizing all its forces to stand in the face of the revolutionary liberation tide which cannot be stopped, and which aims at sweeping away the last bastions of colonialism and all it entails — the evils of racial discrimination, exploitation, slavery, oppression and the humiliation of man.

In this respect, colonialism follows an overall strategy, unmasked day after day, and emanating from the very nature of colonialism itself. This overall strategy extends today over a vast front of aggression from South East Asia where the battle rages in heroic Vietnam, to the Middle East where Israel, the tool of colonialism, continues to commit open aggression against the Arab peoples, based on an expansionist policy of racial discrimination and methods of neo-colonialism. Israel constitutes a military base of aggression supported by imperialism with the aim of striking at the Arab nationalist movement and the progressive regimes in the area. While pursuing its machinations against the independent countries, Israel subjects the populations of the occupied Arab territories to untold sufferings, including mass imprisonment, exile, torture and other forms of violation and humiliation, depriving them of their fundamental rights. Consequently the Palestinian and Arab resistance which forms part of the anti-colonialist national liberation struggle, and, as such, is supported by the democratic and progressive forces the world over. The Israeli aggression is closely linked to the plots contrived

against the freedom and democratic rights of the peoples and is a part of the overall world wide aggression of imperialism.

To realize all these objectives, imperialism resorts to treacherous methods in full accordance with its very nature. It depends on blatant oppression, on violence and brute force, on military occupation whenever possible, and on methods of neo-colonialism such as economic infiltration, cultural and ideological sabotage, and the penetration into positions of power when direct aggression proves difficult. Imperialism also resorts to the establishment of aggressive pacts and military bases, and to tightening the stronghold of world imperialist monopolies. It wages war against us and against our peoples, incessantly and in all fields, economic warfare, propaganda warfare, psychological warfare, openly and secretly, hot or cold, so long as this war serves its purposes and its strategy .

That is why, we, the representatives of the struggling peoples of Africa, Asia, Latin America, the Socialist countries, the peace and justice-loving peoples, the democratic anti-colonialist forces, and men of conscience the world over, must stand in one vast front against colonialism and imperialism — our common enemy.

Obdurate colonialist aggression against the national liberation struggle, military bases, and the support given by the aggressive military pacts, moribund colonial powers and the racist minority regimes are consequences of imperialism's dogged persistence to continue its economic exploitation and plundering of the peoples, natural wealth and resources. Anti-colonialist and anti-racist struggle, and the struggle for true political and economic independence and the establishment of democratic principles, are all aspects of one common struggle

that aims to put an end to imperialist domination, and to foil the strategy of aggressive war and neo-colonialist machinations.

The realization of the freedom, independence, progress and fundamental rights of each of our countries is linked to the victory which we must all endeavour to bring about, victory against imperialism, colonialism and racism, the victory of freedom, justice, democracy and peace.

Militant Brothers,

We find that the events of the past few years have not only revealed the true nature of imperialism and aggression, they have also exposed the changing methods of imperialism, and the birth of a new strategy, the new forms of which are known as neo-colonialism. Economic pressure, psychological warfare, ideological and cultural penetration and direct aggression are the methods of imperialist and neo-colonialist world policy today.

Neo-colonialism is but a continuation of the imperialist colonialist system in newly independent countries.

It also seeks to subvert the independent states by encouraging and exploiting any feudal, tribal and religious differences among the people and resorts to all possible means of terrorism, blackmail, threats and provocation in order to prevent newly independent countries from directing their policies towards investing their natural and human resources to the benefit of their own peoples.

Imperialist powers such as the U.S.A., West Germany, Britain, France, Japan, Brazil, Israel, South Africa, Italy, Belgium and Holland are the mainstays of neo-colonialism.

These powers have not changed their very nature based on exploitation, greed and plunder, they are now merely resorting to methods more in conformity with the rapid world technological development, and the social relations arising from this development, particularly relations arising from the growth of the national liberation movements, and the increasing consciousness of the dangers of neo-colonialism in newly-independent countries.

Despite minor differences and contradictions in the ranks of neo-colonialism, the basic aspects of neo-colonialism can be defined in terms of several common characteristics as follows :

- Alliance between the forces of neo-colonialism and the reactionary ruling minorities within the newly-independent countries whether or not these minorities enjoy political, economic, and technocratic positions of power.
- Interference in the internal affairs of newly-independent countries either by means of establishing agents of neo-colonialism in positions of power, by direct military intervention, or through staged coups d'état, or finally by means of war waged by a third party as in the Middle East where Israel is acting as a weapon for neo-colonialism.
- Exercise of pressure to influence and direct the foreign policy of newly-independent countries, through economic, diplomatic and political pressure.
- The use of neo-colonialist financial organisations, and the establishment of unbalanced trade relations particularly with countries producing raw materials. The imposition of closed economic circles to maintain the low

prices of raw materials and semi-manufactured goods, while imposing high prices on manufactured goods.

- The motive force behind neo-colonialism are the interests of large monopolies striving to infiltrate the economic systems of developing countries with new investments in important and strategic areas including all natural resources either with or without the cooperation of local capital, and with the aim of realizing the super profits which imperialism, by its very nature, demands.
- The establishment of military bases and their upkeep, and threatening developing countries with direct military intervention.
- Cultural and ideological attacks in the fields of education, culture and art with the aim of destroying and distorting authentic national traditions and culture of developing countries.
- The dumping of vast sums of money brought by imperialist agencies as a means of corrupting different sections of the populations.
- Increasing domination by giant industrial monopoly units in the U.S.A., not only on the economies of developing countries, but also on many Western European countries.

The most important challenge to the power of neo-colonialism is the very existence of the Soviet Union and community of socialist countries. The economic assistance rendered to the developing nations by these countries through mutually beneficial trade and the supply of capital goods to developing countries to consolidate the vital sectors of their national economy help to pave the way to their independent economic de-

velopment. This constitutes one of the most important factors in the struggle against neo-colonialism and to weaken the imperialist domination over these countries.

While the developing countries must rely mainly on their own efforts and human and natural resources, one of the main factors in their struggle against neo-colonialism is their cooperation based on equality and mutual interest among themselves, and between them and anti-colonialist countries, particularly the socialist countries. To ensure proper conditions for successful economic cooperation among the developing countries in order to face up to the organised pressures of the advanced capitalist countries.

This need not prevent our peoples from benefitting from foreign aid, as a means of help, providing this aid is based on equality, and is not fraught with any political conditions, and is received with full vigilance from the people to the dangers of colonialist monopolies and their infiltration to positions of economic control under the guise of "Mutual Aid."

The most essential step for progress is the people's recovery of their political freedom and the consolidation of their democratic rights through social and economic changes, and through the liquidation of imperialist domination by eliminating colonial properties, liquidation of feudalism, the elimination of monopoly and exploitation and, by industrialisation and the improvement in their terms of foreign trade.

Neo-colonialism made its appearance after the Second World War, in the period during which the overall strategy of imperialism was aimed at encircling the socialist countries with a system of military pacts and bases. At the same time it also attempted to invade the seats of power within the new-

ly independent countries, a strategy in which the U.S.A. plays a major and determining role in alliance and cooperation with colonialist and neo-colonialist powers. Over this period the socialist camp has continued to assist the newly independent countries to consolidate their independence by rendering them with unselfish aid, by cooperating with them in the field of technical expertise, and by supporting their efforts of safeguarding this independence and strengthening it.

In this historic phase the anti-popular imperialist strategy headed by the U.S.A., and the strategy of the socialist camp headed by the U.S.S.R., a strategy of cooperation with the struggling peoples and the world democratic forces, come face to face. In this historic phase, among the most important aspects of neo-colonialism are their attempts through all the above-mentioned means, to sabotage the progress of the newly independent countries in the fields of industry, agriculture, and economy in general.

That is why the basic duty of the developing countries in the face of the pressures exercised by neo-colonialism, is to give utmost importance to the formation of political and technical cadre along with their efforts for industrialization. They must improve the agricultural sector and raise it to modern standards of production both quantitatively and qualitatively through agrarian reform, the expansion of the peoples's ownership of land, variation of crops, and by breaking the marketing monopolies in order to defeat the pressure exerted by neo-colonialism. The newly independent countries must also ensure the marketing of their products abroad to the benefit of the people and under their control. They must resist all imperialist pressures aiming at imposing unfair trade

conditions and economic blockade. They must undertake vast alphabetization campaigns to educate the people, to make them conscious, to put a stop to operations of luring away their cadres, and to prevent the exportation of the latter by the lure of imperialist temptations, and they finally must ensure the use of their own national languages in the fields of education, administration, and culture.

By doing so, and by their unity and solidarity, the newly independent countries will be able to assume the position of the strong in negotiations and will be able to impose upon the advanced capitalist countries the best conditions possible in economic and trade exchanges.

It is evident that all forms of colonialist and neo-colonialist intervention and aggression are closely linked to the attempts to maintain colonialist exploitation of the people's resources, and to keep these peoples in a state of increasing economic and social backwardness. The peoples' struggle against neo-colonialism, and the backwardness it entails, is but a continuation of the past struggle, for political independence is meaningless unless consolidated by economic and social progress.

The struggle against neo-colonialism therefore is an essential part of the struggle of our peoples in Africa and Asia for national liberation and true independence.

At the same time, the vast and solid alliance between peoples and the anti-imperialist world progressive movement is one of the most important factors of victory in this many-sided struggle against imperialism, colonial repression, and neo-colonialist domination.

Consequently, one of our major duties is to strengthen

the ties between national liberation forces and between international, socialist and labour forces.

It is clear that the struggle against imperialism and neo-colonialism for national independence, is organically linked to the struggle for the consolidation of world peace, a struggle which has gained significance today for it necessitates great consciousness and vigilance on the part of the peoples and militant forces. It requires the necessary awareness to expose and foil the machinations and manoeuvres of imperialism, colonialism, and warmongers. It necessitates that the people's legitimate wrath and the popular and democratic forces be mobilized and effectively organized against imperialist policies of aggression and war.

The peace that our peoples need today is a peace based on justice and equality, and in that sense, the struggle for peace becomes an integral part of the struggle for national independence and sovereignty.

At the present moment of history the development of nuclear power has reached a dangerous stage which, of necessity, demands an international agreement on the complete banning of the use and proliferation of nuclear weapons.

The struggle for world peace is a commitment which all peoples must carry out, and particularly Afro-Asian and Latin American peoples, who have suffered long from the backwardness, difficulties, and plunder resulting from the policies of invasion, aggression, and colonial exploitation. These peoples need peace more than others, for peace can enable them to successfully go through the stage of reconstruction and economic development.

The situation in the world today is fraught with dangers

of a nuclear war that may lead to the destruction of humanity. This danger can only be warded off by a strict commitment to the principles of peaceful co-existence among independent countries of various social and political systems. This is the only possible form of peaceful co-existence in the present world situation.

Peaceful co-existence between the two different social systems deprives imperialism of any possibility of extending its policy of aggression. It helps create the circumstances most favourable to the development of world revolutionary movements in general, and national liberation movements in particular. Peaceful co-existence, being the solid basis for a mature and responsible struggle against colonialism and imperialism, for peace and world security, constitutes an attack against imperialism with political, economic and ideological means.

The struggle for peace which is an indispensable necessity for young nations endeavouring to progress and to reconstruct is in no way different or contradictory to the struggle for national liberation and independence. On the contrary, they are complementary to each other, and they both belong in the framework of the peoples' struggle to realize their legitimate aims and objectives. Consequently, the struggle against aggression, and the struggle for true national liberation and the safeguard of national sovereignty are at the same time the struggle to reinstate peace and safeguard its basis.

It is the sacred right of the peoples struggling for national independence and freedom to make use of all the means of struggle, including armed struggle, which is fully in keeping with the international law. Colonialism in itself is the

embodiment of violence and, illegality, and every action to liquidate it is proper and human.

During this period, since our last Council meeting, our cooperation with other anti-imperialist international movements has grown greatly. The A.A.P.S.O. has been represented by fraternal delegations to various international conferences of trade unions, women, youth, journalists and other sectors of the international democratic movement. A number of major international conferences on burning world issues were organised jointly by the A.A.P.S.O. and other organisations. The various international democratic organisations on their part were also represented at the different meetings and conferences organised by the A.A.P.S.O. Our relations have also grown with governmental organisations like the Organisation of African Unity, the Conference of Non-Aligned Countries and the U.N. Committees on Decolonisation and Apartheid.

The cooperation between the A.A.P.S.O. and the World Council of Peace has grown to be particularly close and the two organisations have collaborated on a wide range of issues in launching common struggles in defence of peace and in support of liberation struggles. The A.A.P.S.O. took part in all the recent meetings and conferences calling for the safeguarding of world peace organised by the World Council of Peace. It took an active part in the holding of the World Assembly for Peace held in Berlin in 1969 and took part in all the other meetings of the W.C.P. The Secretary General of the A.A.P.S.O. was elected a member of its Presidential Committee. A number of campaigns and projects are planned to be organised jointly by the two organisations during the coming year.

The A.A.P.S.O. has participated, with important delegations, in the African Summit Conferences called by the

O.A.U., to promote the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggle in Africa, and to consolidate the relations and solidarity of African countries. The A.A.P.S.O. delegations established fruitful contacts with representatives of the member countries in the O.A.U., established relations of great importance with the responsables of this organization, and specially with its Liberation Committee.

We are confident that this cooperation will grow further in pursuance of our common aims to consolidate the liberation struggle of the peoples of Africa, to affirm their personality and authenticity, and to realize their unity and economic and social development.

The Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization always supported the Non-alignment Conferences, and sent its delegations to attend these conferences and to contact the delegations attending them. The A.A.P.S.O. hails the results obtained by the recent Non-aligned Conference held in Lusaca last September. The results were a consolidation of the principles of non-alignment, and a re-affirmation of the basic anti-imperialist content inherent in these principles. The Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization also hails the warm welcome reserved for the delegation of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam at this conference, and the encouragement with which the delegations of the national liberation movements in Africa and Palestine were met, for in this welcome and in this encouragement the A.A.P.S.O. sees a sure sign of the strength of the non-alignment principles, and an affirmation of the anti-imperialist spirit on which these principles are based aiming at consolidating true national independence, and promoting relations of mutual cooperation among developing countries.

The Secretariat also hails the Tri-Continental Executive Secretariat which contributed a great effort jointly with A.A.P.S.O. towards convening its first conference in Havana. The Permanent Secretariat has also continued in its cooperation with this Executive Secretariat in view of realizing the lofty principles for which the two organizations are working. The representatives of A.A.P.S.O. have always participated in their meetings, contributing great efforts towards their success. Close contact has also been maintained between the A.A.P.S.O. and the Tri-Continental Executive Secretariat. Delegations from the Tri-Continental have participated in all the various meetings and conferences organised by the A.A.P.S.O.

Dear Brothers,

Allow me now to refer briefly to the many aspects of the Permanent Secretariat's activities over the past period in the context of the burning issues in the general political situation in our countries which have been mentioned earlier.

The AAPSO convened several important international conferences in support of specific struggles. Among them were the following :

- 1) The Emergency Conference in Support of the Arab Peoples held in Cairo in 1967.
- 2) The Conferenec in Support of Vietnam held in Cairo in September 1968.
- 3) The International Conference in Support of the Peoples of the Portuguese Colonies and Southern Africa held in Khartoum in January 1969.

- 4) The International Conference in Support of the Arab Peoples held in Cairo in January 1969.
- 5) The International Conference in Support of the People of Laos held in Cairo in May 1970.
- 6) And lastly the very broad based International Conference in Support of the Liberation Movements in the Portuguese Colonies held in Rome in June 1970.

Another very broad based International Conference for Peace and Justice in the Middle East will be held very shortly under the joint auspices of many international organisations including the AAPSO.

The AAPSO sent several delegations to the Socialist countries of Europe in order to consolidate the ties of friendship with the Solidarity Committees of these countries, and to increase mutual cooperation with them. The Secretariat also received delegations from these committees who came to Cairo for the same purpose.

The Permanent Secretariat sent delegations to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and to the liberated zones in Mozambique, Laos, Guinea Bissau, as well as to Guinea, Sierra Leone, Nigeria, Dahomey, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Ethiopia.

The AAPSO delegations also visited the headquarters of a number of international organizations among them the Woman's International Democratic Federation, the World Federation of Trade-Unions, the World Federation of Democratic Youth, the International Union of Students and others. They participated in several meetings with the World Council of Peace for the purpose of planning joint programmes and coordination between the two movements.

In December 1967 the A.A.P.S.O. held an enlarged meeting of its members and friendly organisations to celebrate the 10th Anniversary of the creation of A.A.P.S.O. This meeting was attended by more than 47 Organizations from all over Africa, Asia, and the friendly Socialist countries, and issued an important declaration in which it was said :

“The Afro-Asian Solidarity movement has every right to be proud of its fruitful efforts, for it has enlarged its front in the struggle, has consolidated its ranks, mobilized more of its forces, and extended its activities to new areas. In the course of those ten years, the membership of this movement has been almost doubled, and the number of Afro-Asian countries who obtained their independence has greatly increased.”

“These newly-independent countries have continued to play their role in the solidarity movement providing their precious efforts and activity. We can proudly say that our movement which was created for the solidarity of the peoples in Africa and Asia has continued, grown, and greatly developed.”

The 8th Session of the AAPSO Executive Committee was held in Cairo immediately following the Khartoum and Cairo Conferences in January 1969. The meeting of the Executive Committee provided an opportunity to exchange points of view and set a plan of action for the following period.

The Permanent Secretariat participated in “The Seminar on the October Socialist Revolution and the National Liberation Movement” held in Baku in September 1967, on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the Revolution. The Secretary General spoke on behalf of the organization in appreciation of the aid extended by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries to the national liberation movement. The

Secretary General also praised the stand of positive solidarity taken by the Socialist countries headed by the Soviet Union, on the side of the struggling peoples and the newly independent countries.

Celebrating the Centenary of Lenin the Secretariat itself organized a special conference in Cairo for the occasion at which spoke representatives of the Arab Socialist Union, the Soviet Communist Party, leaders of African and Arab Liberation Movements, and a representative of the Afro-Asian Women's Bureau. The Secretary General of the A.A.P.S.O. spoke of Lenin's great contribution to pushing forward the Afro-Asian peoples' struggle against imperialism and colonialism, of his great impact on the history of our time, and of the several aspects of his struggle, at the head of the Soviet Union, for the realization of progress, liberation, justice and peace.

The Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization participated in the special meeting of International Organizations concerning the Middle East, which was held in Cairo from the 14th to 16th of April 1970, and the Secretariat greatly contributed to the organization of this meeting which resulted in a definite rapprochement between various points of view, and in uniting their efforts of mobilizing support for the cause of the Arab peoples.

Over the past 12 years the Afro-Asian Solidarity movement has grown in strength and solidarity, and while it has faced many difficulties, it has also overcome and transcended them, inspired by the great principles that lead and guide it along the struggle in the vanguard of our Afro-Asian peoples who are, in fact, contributing now to the development of the entire human heritage, and to the shaping of the contemporary world.

We are confident that our movement and our organization will carry out its responsibilities and will continue to support all progressive anti-imperialist forces, helping them in every possible way in the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism, repression and racism. Thanks to the effective contribution of its members and of other popular organizations it will continue to play its effective role in the history of the modern world.

During this period, the Permanent Secretariat has sought to carry out the decisions and resolutions adopted by the various conferences and meetings of the Movement. The Permanent Secretariat has been issuing statements and declarations on all major current international developments and it is hoped that they are of some assistance to our national committees. The Secretariat also spared no effort within its means to maintain regular contact with its committees, with its member and friendly organisations.

The Permanent Secretariat has also brought out a large number of books, pamphlets and reviews on various subjects, specially on the major centres of national liberation and anti-imperialist struggle, providing factual as well as analytical material on Indo-China, the African colonies, the countries subjected to fascist racist regimes, and on the Middle East. There were other publications consisting of the reports, declarations and resolutions emanating from the various conferences held by the organization.

Our publications are among the most important weapons in our hands. While the Secretariat should make every effort to strengthen our work in this field, we also appeal to our national committees to help us with uptodate material on the problems facing them, about their activities, etc., which alone can make our publications fulfil their tasks.

A very important question facing the Permanent Secretariat is the question of funds and the need of financial contribution from the member solidarity committees and other friendly organizations whose aims coincide with those of our organisation. We call upon them to extend this consolidating help as much as they can, for it is one of the essential requirements for the further development of our work, for our continued existence within the various fields of activity in which we are involved, for convening conferences, issuing publications, publishing our review, and carrying out the numerous other obligations required by our daily work.

Dear Brothers,

The Secretariat has received a number of new applications for membership and at the same time a number of old member organizations have become defunct. The Ad Hoc Membership Committee entrusted with such matters has reviewed these cases which would be duly presented before the Executive Committee. We also feel that in a number of countries the legal and political situation has improved greatly and it should be possible to form broad-based national committees for Afro-Asian Solidarity bringing together all anti-colonialist and anti-imperialist forces on a common platform. The Permanent Secretariat will pay particular attention to this work for the further expansion of our movement.

This Ninth Council Session of the AAPSO meeting in Libya is an important landmark in our movement. It is taking place at a time when the anti-colonialist and anti-imperialist forces have registered great victories all over the world, specially in Asia, Africa and Latin America. This Council Session has not only to provide a political analysis and a guide to action for our movement but must also improve our

organization so that the organizational effectiveness of our Movement may be equal to our new political tasks and the new possibilities opening before us.

We believe that it is necessary to make of this meeting a new starting point, and a moment of new mobilization for our forces and potentials.

If we can be justifiably proud of the victories we have obtained, it is also our duty to look honestly and clearly at the lacks and weaknesses in our work, to express our determination and take positive steps towards correcting the mistakes and making up for the lacks.

Our duties and obligation, in their broad outlines, are the duties and obligations defined by the Constitution of our Organization and by the resolutions of our Conferences and meetings. These duties and obligations still stand and must be put into effect for they still apply to the complete historic phase which we are going through.

One of our basic duties is to support the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, and neo-colonialism, to extend the greatest possible help in order to liberate the areas which are still under their domination in Africa and Asia, to consolidate the national independence of our peoples, to safeguard a just peace, and to promote cooperation among our countries and strengthen the alliance between them and between the Socialist countries and the progressive and democratic forces the world over.

These are obligations which have been stated in the beginning of this report, and which we believe need a definite plan of action to carry them out.

With this in view the Permanent Secretariat puts the following proposals for the consideration of the Council Session as the Programme of Action for the coming period :

- 1) First of all, to support and consolidate the struggle of the peoples of Indo-China and South-East Asia against the U.S. imperialist aggression, the struggle of the Arab people against the imperialist-Israeli aggression and the struggle in the Portuguese Colonies and Southern Africa against colonialism and racism, and concretely to put to effect the resolutions and programme of activity decided upon by our conferences and meetings in support of these struggles. We must pursue our information, propaganda, and political action to mobilize all efforts and potentials towards developing this struggle. We must redouble our efforts to provide the leadership of this struggle, in its different positions, with the material, financial, and practical aid it may need and we must organize both this aid itself and the means of ensuring its arrival to its destination.
- 2) To expand and further consolidate the Afro-Asian Solidarity movement by undertaking an organized campaign to strengthen contacts with independent countries, to understand their problems and to positively endeavour towards the solution of these problems. It is necessary, in this respect, to send delegations composed of the leaders of member bodies and committees to the East and West of Africa and to the East and South of Asia to renew the work of our contacts with the solidarity committees in these countries and their supporters. To consolidate the work of such committees, and to undertake the

formation of new Solidarity Committees in countries where such committees do not exist or where their activities have been stopped.

- 3) To hold an Economic Seminar in co-operation with the World Council of Peace on the problems of economic development and neo-colonialism in developing countries. It has been suggested that this Seminar be held in Conakry, capital of Guinea.
- 4) To support the decisions of the recent OAU Summit and the initiative of the delegation led by President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia on the question of arms sale to South Africa in particular and generally on the whole question of South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe. To hold a special International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Southern Africa on lines of the recent Rome Conference on the Portuguese colonies. In view of the successes of the Rome Conference and the recent worldwide attention on the problems of Southern Africa, to reactivate the Mobilization Committee which should play a leading role in the proposed above conference and to observe 21st March this year in a very big way as the international day of protest against racial discrimination.
- 5) To convene the Organization's Fifth Conference as soon as possible within a year after the Council Meeting, that is to say, within 1971.
- 6) To call for a conference in support of the peoples of South East Asia in their struggle against American Imperialist aggression. It has been suggested that this conference deal with problems of neo-colonial-

ism in this area, and with the problem of military pacts and bases therein, and for the neutralisation of this area.

- 7) To exert all efforts to consolidate the struggle of the Arab people against the imperialist-Israeli aggression and to cooperate with the International Committee in Support of the Arab Peoples and other organisations particularly in the context of conferences and meetings, to be held for the support of the Arab people to liberate its land and restore its rights.
- 8) To launch a sustained and specialized campaign against the aggressive imperialist military pacts like the NATO and the SEATO, on the one hand, and the proposed South Atlantic Treaty Organization (SATO) that is expected to include South Africa.
- 9) To prepare for an international conference against military pacts and bases, specially on the question of preventing the establishment of nuclear bases in the Indian Ocean area which has been demanded by a number of progressive Afro-Asian governments of countries bordering these waters.
- 10) To participate in and contribute to all preparations for the proposed World Congress of Anti-Imperialist Forces for National Independence.
- 11) To greatly expand the work of propaganda and publicity of the Organisation. To ensure the regular publication of our monthly review and other books and pamphlets on topical subjects. To pay special attention to problem of their sale and distribution

ensuring a large circulation for all our publications.

- 12.) To further strengthen the AAPSO headquarters and the work of the Permanent Secretariat. The Secretariat draws the attention of the Council to the fact that out of the 15 members elected to the Secretariat, a number of seats have actually fallen vacant, some for several years, some others are not participating regularly. If the Council or the Executive will take some step towards filling all or as many of these vacancies as possible, this will bring back the Secretariat to its full complement. Such a step will give a new impetus to the work of the Secretariat and the full team of international secretaries should then be able to ensure that both in quantity as well as in quality the working of the Permanent Secretariat is made more effective, regular and in full accordance with the Internal Regulations of the Permanent Secretariat as laid down in the Constitution.

This plan composed of twelve points which aims, first, at consolidating the Liberation Movement and supporting the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, and which aims at expanding and strengthening the action of the Solidarity Movement, through the consolidation of solidarity between the peoples in the various economic, social and cultural fields; or through the consolidation of relations between the organisation and the other international organisations that act towards the realisation of the same aims and purposes — this plan is the minimum plan of action for the coming period, and we must, in cooperation with all mem-

ber and friendly committees and organizations, make all possible efforts to realize it.

We believe that the responsibility of putting this programme to effect does not only lie with the Permanent Secretariat but is also shared by all the members of the Organization whose efforts, cooperation, material and financial support are absolutely necessary for the application of this programme.

If these definite points are our responsibility in the practical activity of our Organization during the coming period, in fact this responsibility lies well within the framework of our historic obligations towards our peoples, an obligation to pursue the struggle with a determination that grows stronger from year to year and from day to day, and with an enthusiasm that increases with time, and by gaining precious experience along the way of struggle and by our faith in the final victory of our peoples' struggle against imperialism, colonialism, oppression and racism, and their struggle for freedom, justice and peace based on justice.

RESOLUTIONS

GENERAL DECLARATION

We the participants in the APPSO IXth Council Session have met in Tripoli, Capital of the Arab Republic of Libya, whose people have recently scored great victories over colonialism and world imperialism, and who, thanks to their vigorous revolution, have been able to recover this territories from the old fascist colonialism and its remnants.

The fact that we have met here, it itself symbolises the ever-strengthening Afro-Asian peoples' struggle against colonialism and neo-colonialism.

The present day situation is characterized by the constant growth of the forces of freedom, national independence, peace and socialism and by further intensification of their struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, feudalism and other reactionary forces.

Never before have the ideas of national and social liberation and equality among all races and nations been so widely disseminated and widely recognized as they are today.

The tidal-wave of national liberation has seriously shaken the colonial system. During the last quarter of a century, the imperialists lost their direct political domination over vast areas of the world and over hundreds of millions of peoples.

Millions of people have cast aside the fetters of direct and indirect colonialism, more than 70 new states emerged from old colonial empires. And now the young national states constitute an extremely important force on the international scene.

Notwithstanding their heavy losses, imperialists have desperately tried to slacken the process of revolutionary renovation of the world, by creating obstacles on the path of peoples' national liberation struggle, and by attempting through various means, to implement their neo-colonialist schemes.

The United States is the stronghold of imperialism, the instigator and organiser of all its aggressions, plots, conspiracies, direct and indirect interference both of a military and an economic nature.

Not a single reactionary regime has not enjoyed the support of U.S. imperialism and not a single counter-revolutionary coup has been free from U.S. agents, involvement, and not a single aggression and military provocation has been committed without active U.S. support, and on the latter's instigation.

During the past years, imperialists, headed by U.S., took several grave steps the most dangerous among which are the wars of aggression in Indochina and the Middle East, the suppression of the liberation movements in the Portuguese colonies and Southern Africa, all of which constitute attempts to break up the National Liberation Movement.

However, all imperialist plans are doomed to failure. The extension of the U.S. aggression from Vietnam to Laos and Cambodia has increased the indignation of world peoples. The aggression has led to a ever-growing armed rebuff on the part of the peoples who are victims of the aggression. The whole Indochinese peninsula is engaged in an armed struggle against U.S. imperialism. Faced with a common enemy the Indochinese peoples created a united patriotic front which has won the sympathy and support of all progressive people.

They strengthened their solidarity and fought side by side to defend their fundamental national fights.

Despite heavy losses, American imperialists persist in their policy of aggression, frenziedly step up the Vietnamization of the war to prolong U.S. military occupation and escalate the war in all of Indochina. By so doing they attempt to apply the Nixon doctrine which consists in pushing the Asians to fight against their brothers, to keep U.S. puppet regimes, and to implement their neo-colonialist scheme in the framework of their war of aggression in Indochina, so as to transform South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia into military bases and American new-type colonies.

We decisively reject and condemn these manoeuvres by U.S. imperialism. Our Afro-Asian Solidarity Movement, expressing the will of freedom-loving nations, will continue to support the heroic struggle of the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

In the Middle East, the main objectives of the imperialist and Israeli aggressors was to reinforce occupation and colonisation of wider territories, to expell even greater numbers of the Palestinian people out of their homeland, and to liquidate the most important progressive achievements of the national liberation movement of the Arab people and to overthrow the progressive regimes in one of the most vital areas of the world. However, the determination and steadfastness of the Arab peoples, the increasingly growing struggle of the Palestinian people, as well as the support of all democratic and progressive forces will succeed in thwarting the objectives of this aggression.

The just-struggle of the Arab people to liquidate the consequences of the Israeli aggression now enjoys the sympathy and support of the democratic forces throughout the world.

The Israeli policy of expansion and military provocations has faced a deadlock in view of the moral and political isolation of the aggressor. Although she was compelled to heed to a ceasefire agreement, she continued to be supported by the United States to sabotage the peace negotiations under various pretexts, meanwhile trying to get further military supplies from the United States, thus challenging anew world public opinion.

Under these conditions, the participants in the AAPSO IXth Council Session call upon all people of goodwill and the progressive, peace and freedom-loving forces the world over to redouble their solidarity with the struggling Arab peoples and to demand most decisively the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from all occupied Arab territories. In this context, we express our solidarity and support to the struggle of the valiant Arab people in Palestine, so as to enable them to return to their homeland and to exercise their right to self-determination therein. We must fully support the armed struggle waged by this people deprived of their legitimate rights, for their struggle is a just national liberation struggle and constitutes a unit of the national liberation movement. It behoves all our liberation movements to defend this struggle against imperialist-Zionist reactionary machinations among which is the attempt to apply the Nixon doctrine in the Middle East as was done in Indochina, machinations which are also aimed at liquidating the very existence of the Palestinian people, their revolution and their lofty militant principles.

On this occasion, we express our solidarity with, and support for the valiant struggle of the Arab people of Palestine to regain their legitimate rights. The Council vigorously condemns the USA for their continuous support to the Zionist forces of aggression on the military, economic and political levels, and denounces their unceasing schemes hand in hand with Arab reactionary forces, against the Palestinian resistance and the Arab liberation movement.

The liquidation of the remnants of colonialism remains one of the pressing and burning issues facing mankind. Over 35 million people of our world still suffer under the yoke of colonialism.

Nobody could claim that the tasks of the national liberation movement have been fulfilled until all colonial and racial strongholds were swept over.

All political, material, financial and diplomatic support must be extended to the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), Front of Liberation of Mozambique (FRELIMO), African Independence Party for Portuguese Guinea and Cape Verde (PAIGC), Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU), South West African People's Organisation (SWAPO), and the African National Congress (ANC), so as to allow these organisations to realize their national liberation programmes in the best possible conditions, and on the basis of the defence of the fundamental interests of their peoples. The struggles waged by these peoples have reached today an advanced stage of development, and constitutes a great contribution to the entire struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and the world, for the liquidation of colonialism and imperialism, and the building of a new society freed from the exploitation of man by man. That is why solidarity with

the national liberation struggle of peoples opposing the fascist, racist colonialists of Portugal, South Africa and Rhodesia, and rendering them direct assistance are the sacred duties of all progressive humanity.

The IXth Council Session condemns French colonialism, and calls for the liberation of the peoples of French Somaliland and the Comoro Islands.

The IXth Council Session notes that the struggle of the peoples of Indochina, of the Arab countries and the African liberation movements enjoys the consistent and the ever-increasing support of Soviet Union the other socialist countries and all the progressive democratic forces of the world.

The Afro-Asian Solidarity Movement calls upon world public opinion to launch a world-wide campaign for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Portuguese troops from African territories.

We demand that the United Nations should impose effective sanctions on colonial Portugal and the racist South African Republic, these two countries which time and again have ignored all relevant U.N. resolutions.

We call upon the peoples of the NATO member-countries to intervene with their governments of U.S.A., Great Britain, France and Western Germany, so that they should halt their military and economic assistance to Portugal and their arm supplies to the Republic of South Africa.

We believe that the implementation of the Khartoum and Rome Conference resolutions calling for rendering concrete assistance to the liberation movements in Africa is the main task of the national committees members of our movement.

Never before has the struggle for genuine liberation of Afro-Asian peoples been as clear in both economic and social spheres as it is now. This in itself is the very basis characterising the process of the national liberation revolutions.

Social progress has a special role in solving socio-economic problems on which depends the liquidation of economic backwardness and the achievement of economic independence.

The main task of neo-colonialism is to keep the peoples of Africa and Asia within the capitalist system of exploitation to maintain and expand the domination of imperialist monopolies in the former colonies. Along with the former task of the neo-colonialist countries is the one of suppressing progressive tendencies in the economics and politics of the developing countries.

The United States, the major neo-colonialist power along with its allies, the old colonial powers, is playing an active role in bringing about the objectives of neo-colonialism.

Important role is being played by international imperialist monopolies, mainly in the field of petroleum and mineral resources; these monopolies represent equally the interests of several Western powers.

At the present stage international neo-colonialism is the main threat and danger to the national liberation movements and newly independent countries.

It is in the interest of the majority of people in the Afro-Asian countries to get rid of local agents of imperialism and to bring about radical social reforms. These are only possible to achieve through popular support, democratization of the state-machinery and enabling the masses to play their active role in the social and political life of their countries.

On an international scale, the struggle against neo-colonialism means the defence of national interests.

The closer is the cooperation among the developing countries the more successful their struggle against neo-colonialism will be.

One of the most dangerous tactics resorted to neo-colonialism is the attempt at splitting the anti-imperialist front from within. This is why one of the important positive achievements of the anti-imperialist forces in our region, especially since the VIIIth Council Session of our movement has been the full diplomatic recognition of the Provisional Revolutionary government of the Republic of South Vietnam, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the German Democratic Republic. This has contributed to the further isolation of the aggressive imperialist forces especially the U.S.A. and West Germany.

Under these circumstances all dedicated fighters against neo-colonialism should consolidate their ranks and strengthen the unity of all anti-imperialist forces.

Solidarity in anti-colonial, anti-imperialist struggle and unity of all patriots remain the main slogans today in all the countries, which are still under the yoke of foreign oppression, the countries that wage selfless struggle for national self-determination. Struggle for independence in military or any other form requires great will of the nation, concentration of its best force in one direction against colonizers and their accomplices. Under these conditions any disagreements in the ranks of the Patriotic Front are in favour of the enemy. Everyone who is capable of making his contribution into the common sacred cause of winning independence can fulfil his patriotic duty only if he is not acting alone, but

in a united front conducting strict militant discipline regarding the general national force superior to individual local interests. The experience of the countries which have by now won their independence indicates clearly that the main internal condition of their victory was unification in the United National Front of all social groups which stand against colonial rule. The unity of progressive forces can and must be achieved on the basis of the main national tasks and their mutual solution.

Finally, victory can be achieved only on the basis of uniting all the anti-imperialist forces.

The Afro-Asian People's Solidarity movement plays an outstanding role in mobilizing the people for the struggle against imperialism and colonialism, the struggle for freedom and progress.

Our overriding duty is to further consolidate our movement as one of the fighting units on the anti-imperialist front.

The unity of action and the militant solidarity of Afro-Asian peoples struggling for their freedom of independence with the socialist, progressive and democratic forces the world over, constitute the fundamental necessity of our present times, and are the most important condition for the success of national and social liberation of all suppressed peoples of the world.

RESOLUTION ON THE PRESENT SITUATION IN VIETNAM, LAOS AND CAMBODIA

The AAPSO Council during its Ninth Session held in Tripoli (Libya) from 9th-11th of November 1970, after a serious examination of the grave situation prevailing in Indochina, reached a unanimous understanding on the persistence of the United States in their aggressive policy against Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia and on the struggle of the three Indochinese peoples against the common enemy, i.e., the American aggressive imperialists and their stooges.

In South Vietnam, the Nixon administration is frantically accelerating the "vietnamization" to prolong and intensify the war committing every day monstrous crimes against the Vietnamese people.

In North Vietnam the Nixon administration continues to violate flagrantly the sovereignty and security of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam by undertaking reconnaissance flights and bombing certain heavily populated regions.

In Laos the United States are intensifying their "Special War" and multiplying their massive bombardments against the Laos people. With newly arrived contingents of American troops and mercenaries arriving from Saigon and Bangkok, the United States have multiplied their criminal attacks against the liberated zones in Laos.

In Cambodia, after the forced withdrawal of the American ground troops, the United States continue to intensify their aggressive activities against the Khmer people. By or-

der of the United States, the puppet army of Saigon with the massive aid in arms and logistics and with the limitless support of U.S. Air Force as well as the support of the Thailand aviation is frenetically continuing the invasion of Cambodia.

Moreover, the Nixon administration has declared openly that it will send new American troops to Cambodia when this will be judged necessary to save the Lon-Nol, Sirik-Matak, Son Ngoc Thanh regime.

In the context of this aggressive policy of President Nixon, new contingents of troops from Saigon are sent by his order to violate the Cambodian territory.

The Nixon administration has encouraged the collusion of the reactionary and bellicose forces of Saigon-Phnom-Penh-Vientiane-Bangkok to implement the Nixon Doctrine which aims at using the Indochinese to fight against the Indochinese, the Asians against the Asians, a perfidious doctrine that the American imperialists are always striving to apply wherever they want to realize their neo-colonialist goals. The so-called "New Peace Initiative" advanced by the President of the United States on the 7th of October last, is nothing but a scheme aiming to continue the implementation of the Nixon doctrine, the Vietnamization of the war and the prolongation of the war of aggression against the Indochinese people.

It is, therefore, clear that in spite of their heavy defeats the United States always persist in their aggressive policy and their neo-colonialist objectives against the Vietnamese, Laotian and Khmer peoples, violating their fundamental national rights and threatening every day the peace in South-East Asia and the world. *To stop and break resolutely all the ob-*

jectives and actions of the American war markers becomes a pressing necessity of the present hour.

Strong in their spirit of solidarity and their determination to fight and defeat the common enemy in conformity with the spirit of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples, strong with the support that all the progressive humanity gives to their just cause, the three Vietnamese, Laotian and Khmer peoples have led a valiant and conscious struggle against the aggressive American imperialists and their stooges, have filed all their perfidious manoeuvres and have won great victories on all industry, political and diplomatic fronts.

The Afro-Asian peoples warmly greet these victories which have blighted the arrogance of the American imperialists, the leader of the world imperialism and the most ferocious enemy of humanity thus creating for them enormous difficulties in the U.S. and the world. These victories have proved that in spite of their great military and economic potentialities, the Americans are not less defeated when they infringe on the sacred right of the life of a united people determined to fight to the end for a genuine independence and peace, supported by all the anti-imperialist forces of the world.

The Organisations attending the Ninth Council Session of AAPSO, joining their voices to those of millions of men from Afro-Asian countries and other parts of the world, reaffirm their unshaken support to the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia in their struggle for the safeguard of their fundamental national rights and for the common cause of independence and peace.

The IXth Council of AAPSO strongly appeals to all the democratic and peace organizations, national and international, to all the freedom, peace and justice loving peoples in the world to

- Condemn the continuation of the war of aggression on Vitenam, Laos and Cambodia, and unveil the obstinate and bellicose attitude of the Nixon administration and its war crimes against the peoples of Indochina, denouncing its perfidious manœuvres including the so-called “new peace initiative” submitted by President Nixon on the 7th of October 1970.
- Demand that the U.S. put an end to the war of aggression and totally withdraw, rapidly and unconditionally, the American and puppet troops from South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.
- Fully support the struggle of the Vietnamese people and the global ten-point overall solution advanced by the National Liberation Front and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam as well as the declaration of the 17th of September 1970 made by the latter and giving details on the ten-point overall solution.
- Fully support the struggle of the Lao people and the five-point political solution from the Lao Patriotic Front, demand that the United States *first* put an end, totally and unconditionally, to the bombardments on the whole of the Laotian territory in order to allow the interested parties in Laos to start negotiations and settle the Laotian affairs.
- Fully support the struggle of the Khmer people under the direction of the National Front of Kampuchea and of the

Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, the only legal and legitimate government of the Khmer people; further support without reservation the five-point proclamation of the 23rd of March 1970 of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia.

- Intensify all forms of activity in order to denounce the obstinacy and fraud of the American aggressors and to bring an increased moral and material support to the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

The IXth Council strongly believes that the three Indo-chinese peoples closely united and animated by a high revolutionary heroism and an unshakable determination to fight and win and, moreover, with the help and precious support of the socialist countries and Afro-Asian peoples and the world will definitely achieve total victory.

THE IMPERIALIST ISRAELI AGGRESSION ON THE ARAB COUNTRIES AND THE ARAB PALESTINIAN PEOPLE

The increasingly tense situation arising from the continued aggression on the three Arab countries and the Arab Palestinian people poses a threat to world peace and security and to the national liberation movement.

The Council of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation in its Ninth Session in Tripoli, November 9-11, 1970, regards with growing concern the continuation by American imperialism and other imperialist countries to supply all types of up-to-date armaments, including tanks, aircraft and electronic weapons, to Israel, in addition to their stand in international gatherings in support of the aggression and protection of the aggressor and, furthermore, its permission to American nationals to join the Israeli army while still maintaining their American citizenship.

The Council draws the attention of the Afro-Asian peoples to the fact that the imperialist plan in this region aims at striking the movement of Arab resistance against the aggression and to weaken the Arab liberation movement and to undermine the international liberation movement.

The events of last September in Jordan, the appalling massacres perpetrated against the Palestinian and Jordanian peoples, which were the outcome of an American-imperialist-Zionist reactionary plot, were aimed at the liquida-

tion of the Arab Palestinian resistance and the petrification of the Arab national liberation movement. They were also meant to bring about the collapse of one of the main elements of the battle, the Palestinian resistance, and to weaken the front of Arab countries in confrontation of the aggression. Notwithstanding the abortion of this plot, the Council draws attention to the dangers besetting the Palestinian resistance and calls for its protection and vindication.

The Council considers that the struggle of Arab peoples against the Israeli-imperialist aggression for the liberation of the occupied Arab territories is a just and legitimate struggle.

The Council supports all efforts and measures taken by the Arab countries for the consolidation of their defence potentialities to liberate their land. Hence the Council supports the endeavours of the United Arab Republic to use all means to defend its territories. It condemns the Imperialist-Zionist campaign of fallacies against the right of the United Arab Republic to use missiles on any part of its territories, this being a national act to defend its territories and to serve the cause of peace.

The Council calls upon African and Asian countries to undertake prompt and effective action for the removal of the traces of the 1967 aggression which was meant to pull down Arab progressive regimes. The liberation of Arab territories, the ensuring of the rights of the Arab Palestinian people and the vindication of the progressive regimes in the Arab world are all basic conditions for the establishment of a just peace in the Middle East.

The AAPSO Council has, at earlier meetings, declared its support for the Arab Palestinian people's struggle for their

return to their homeland and to restore all their legitimate rights and their right to self-determination on their land. Events have proved the truth of the resolutions adopted by the AAPSO, considering that the presence of the Zionist regime in the heart of Palestine which led to the expulsion of the Palestinian people from their land constitutes an act of aggression carried out by imperialism and colonialism against the Arab people at large and against the peoples of Africa and Asia. The role played by Israel in the service of imperialism and neo-colonialism to strike blows at the Arab liberation movement as embodied in repeated acts of aggression, notably the 1967-aggression affirms that it is incumbent upon the Afro-Asian peoples and all peoples of the world to stand with all their might by the side of, and to fully mobilise their efforts to support the Arab liberation movement in general and the Palestinian in particular. The latter undertakes a heroic role in the struggle against the worst type of settler colonialism and racial discrimination and terrorist Nazi methods of the twentieth century.

The struggle of the Arab Palestinian people, who are part and parcel of the international liberation movement, is worthy of the support of all the honest forces of the world.

The Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization affirms that the strengthening of the struggle of the Arab Palestinian people, represented by their armed revolution, constitutes a support of the struggle of Arab, African, and Asian peoples as well as a support of the struggle of the peoples of the world. Armed struggle is a legitimate right that has been exercised by the oppressed peoples throughout history, by the peoples seeking freedom and sovereignty on their lands and the right of self-determination.

The unification of Arab efforts and the mobilisation of their potentialities in all countries and on the general-Arab plane is a vital need to confront, defeat and eliminate the Zionist aggression and the imperialist schemes.

The Council, supporting the mobilisation of Arab potentialities for the battle, and calling upon the world peace-loving countries which work for the removal of the traces of the Israeli aggression on the basis of the United Nations General Assembly resolutions and the resolution of the Security Council of November 1967, also supports all efforts directed to the attainment of a just and honourable political solution on the bases of :

- a) Complete withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories;
- b) Guaranteeing the national and legitimate rights of the Arab Palestinian people.

The Council calls upon all friendly organisations to exert joint action for securing world public opinion in support of the struggle of the Arab countries and of the Arab Palestinian people, for the exposure of the role of Israel and American imperialism to enable world public opinion to exert pressure on governments which support aggression and protect the aggressor. The Council warns the peoples of Africa and Asia against the dangers of the Israeli infiltration into both continents.

The Council hails all friendly peoples, organisations and countries which stood by to support the Arab people in their just struggle, and especially the Soviet Union, who from the very beginning stood by the side of the Arab peoples and supplied them with all types of assistance and aids which enabled

these countries to stand firm in the confrontation of all imperialist and Israeli schemes. The Council also hails Asian and African countries which took the side of the Arab right and faced the American imperialist challenge at the United Nations General Assembly.

The Council hails the victory of the Arab people in Sudan and Libya and their revolutionary upsurge in May and September 1969, which came about to support the front of the Arab peoples against the imperialist-Israeli aggression. The Council also hails the persistence of the Arab masses and the forces of the Palestinian resistance which succeeded in foiling the objectives of the Israeli-imperialist aggression.

The Council is confident that the struggle of the Arab peoples for the liberation of their territories from aggression is dependent, in the first place, on the consolidation of their own forces, and, secondly, on the support of friendly countries. Permanent peace will never be achieved in the Middle East except through the restoration of Arab territories and the restitution of the full rights of the Arab Palestinian people in their land, and the liquidation of the roots of racism and Zionism from the land of Palestine. And victory will be the lot of the Arab countries in this battle.

**RESOLUTION ON
THE LIBERATION STRUGGLE IN AFRICA
(PARTICULARLY IN THE PORTUGUESE COLONIES
AND SOUTHERN AFRICA) AGAINST
COLONIALISM AND RACISM**

The IXth Council Session of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization meeting in Tripoli, Libya from the 9th. to the 11th. November, 1970,

PREAMBLE

A. — CONSCIOUS of the fact that the peoples of Africa are locked in deadly combat with the forces of colonialism and racism in the Portuguese Colonies and Southern Africa.

— AWARE that the racist and fascist minority regimes of Portugal, Rhodesia and South Africa constitute a de facto unholy alliance with Pretoria, Salisbury and Lisbon serving as centres of the most rabid and cruellest forms of colonialism and racism, involving the application of the vicious system of Apartheid, a highly specialised and developed form of racial discrimination which reduces the African people to the lowest degrees of abject slavery.

— REALISING that these racist and fascist minority regimes of Caetano, Ian Smith and Vorster derive their strength and sustenance from world imperialism led by the U.S. which employs as its tools

- a) The Nato countries, the U.K., France and Spain to supply South Africa with lethal weapons from its destructive armoury,
- b) African countries such as Malawi, Ivory Coast, Malagasy and Lesotho which lend their countries as bases for imperialist aggression against other African States,

UNDERSTANDING that the aggressive and expansionist policy of the unholy tripartite alliance is a manifestation of a broad imperialist strategy aimed at the complete political, economic and military domination of the Southern African region, with racist South Africa operating as international gendarme.

CONSIDERING that the military reinforcement of this unholy alliance is intended as a ruthless instrument for :

- 1) The suppression of internal revolution amongst the indigenous people against the hideous system of colonialism and racism.
- 2) Aggression and occupation, along the lines of Israel, of independent African States such as Zambia, Tanzania, Guinea and Senegal, hence the creation of military bases in the Caprivi, Cabora Bassa, Ntlogo and Simonstown.
- 3) The creation of satellite states in Malawi, Lesotho and Malagasy to be used as launching pads for aggression, (hence the formation of the military grouping in the form of the South Atlantic Treaty Organization), the establishment of a huge air base at Lilongwe in Malawi, the military support of secessionist Biafra by South Africa.

CONSCIOUS also that the economic strengthening of the racist minority regimes by world imperialism led by the U.S. is designed to perpetuate the shameless plunder and exploitation of the indigenous people of these countries with the specific and malicious purpose of creating a white privilege class for the domination of the vast majority of the peoples in Southern Africa, and that the outward looking policy of South Africa is an excuse for imperialist expansion in order to capture both the sources of raw materials and market in Africa for the huge Anglo-American combines in South Africa.

AWARE that the broad imperialist struggle consists in reinforcing the racist Republic of South Africa as a bastion of imperialist aggression aimed at undermining the struggles of African peoples against colonialism and racism, thus ensuring their perpetual subjugation which involves inter alia the annexation of Namibia contrary to the will of the people of Namibia defying international opinion as embodied in the resolutions of the U.N. and the O.A.U., intensification of the application of racism in South Africa, the engineering of a coup in Lesotho to establish there a Bantustan satellite regime.

REALIZING also that the convocation of the Rome Conference for solidarity with the struggling peoples in the Portuguese colonies and the O.A.U. and Non-Aligned Summit Conferences resolutions calling for a halt to the supply of arms sales to South Africa, marks a turning point in the struggle of the oppressed peoples in Portuguese Territories and Southern Africa,

B. — CALLS for an urgent convocation of an international conference of solidarity with the struggling peoples of

Southern Africa, and the organization of mass rallies and demonstrations in favour of the struggle of Southern Africa, in all the countries of the world.

C. SOUTH AFRICA

CONDEMNS the sale of arms to South Africa and all forms of military cooperation.

CALLS

- 1) For the stepping up of material and financial aid to the A.N.C.
- 2) For the expulsion of South Africa from the United Nations and all its Agencies.
- 3) The severance of all manner of diplomatic, economic and military ties with South Africa.
- 4) The refusal of landing rights to all crafts and vessels to and from South Africa.

NAMIBIA

CONDEMNS the racist apartheid regime of Vorster for its continued annexation of Namibia despite the revocation by the U.N. of the mandate formerly held by South Africa.

CONDEMNS attempts to reopen the Namibia case in the International Court of Justice as a farce and delaying tactic of imperialism.

CALLS for substantial material and financial support of the armed struggle of the people of Namibia led by SWAPO in consonance with their struggle for self-determination.

ZIMBABWE

CONDEMNS the attempts by the U.K. to recognise the illegal regime of Ian Smith as evidenced by the resumption of talks between Heath and Smith, and the U.K.'s use of the veto against the Afro-Asian resolution in the Security Council.

CONDEMNS Britain's connivance with the racist Republic of South Africa over the military occupation of Zimbabwe by the racist South African regime.

CALLS upon progressive countries throughout the world to refrain from calling on Britain to use force and instead should step up the material and financial support to ZAPU.

LESOTHO

CONDEMNS the forcible seizure of power in Lesotho by the combined might of imperialist powers with financial interests in South Africa and the establishment of the Bantustan regime of Leabua Jonathan.

CALLS for the exclusion of Jonathan's regime from participation in international Organisations.

CALIS for the non-recognition of Jonathan's regime by Afro-Asian countries and for material support to the

Basutoland Congress Party led by Ntsu Mokhehle, the democratically elected Prime Minister of Lesotho.

ZAMBIA — TANZANIA

APPRECIATES the support to the liberation movements in Southern Africa which Tanzania and Zambia continue to give.

CALLS for the reinforcement of Tanzania and Zambia by Afro-Asian countries by forging strong political, economic and military ties as a concrete expression of the true spirit of solidarity with these countries.



RESOLUTION ON ANGOLA, GUINEA AND MOZAMBIQUE

The struggle for national liberation, conducted by the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, the African Independence Party of Guinea (called Portuguese Guinea) and Frelimo, in Angola, Guinea and the Isles of Cape Verde, and Mozambique, respectively, is constantly developing.

Guerrilla warfare is continuously extended to new regions and a new life is born and developed in the liberated areas.

Fully assuming their *national* and *historic* responsibilities, leading their peoples along the only path which was left for them to attain independence, i.e., armed struggle for national liberation; developing victoriously the mass combat by identifying themselves with the interests of their peoples, the MPLA, the PAIGC and FRELIMO are established as the true representatives of Angola, Guinea and the Isles of the Cape Verde, and Mozambique.

This struggle is manifested in the destruction of modern and traditional structures of domination and in the establishment of a new popular social system.

To face such a situation and in an attempt to maintain its regime of exploitation and domination, the fascist colonialist government of Portugal strengthens its relations with the regimes of South Africa and Rhodesia, and asks for the aid of Western powers and especially those that are members of the NATO.

Portugal facilitates the infiltration of strong imperialist economic interests so that these would tie up their future with Portuguese colonialism.

The massive and direct aid from the NATO is a decisive factor which allows Portugal to continue its colonialist war.

Apart from the aid supplied by the NATO, Western powers, such as the USA, France, Britain, and West Germany provide direct economic, political and military support to Portugal.

Despite the assistance and complicity which Portugal enjoys, it has failed in controlling the situation, which led its allies to envisage direct military intervention, which is already taking a concrete form in the employment of troops and military materials of South Africa in Angola and Mozambique.

Assuming the role of defenders of Portuguese colonialism, Western powers are creating the conditions for a process of internationalisation of the war of colonialist aggression.

In this context, the struggle of the peoples of the Portuguese colonies for their independence and their dignity becomes a valuable contribution to the cause of liberty in Africa, Asia, and, in more general fashion, of all humanity.

It is to be stated here that the success already scored by the peoples of Angola, Guinea and the Isles of the Cape Verde and Mozambique are all the outcome of efforts and sacrifices exerted by these peoples in their bitter struggle, and are also the outcome of the active solidarity of the peoples of Asia and Africa, of Socialist countries, and of the democratic and progressive forces in the whole world.

In this context, the Rome Conference was an important and great manifestation of international solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of Angola, Guinea-Bissau and the Isles of Cape Verde, and Mozambique.

Noting the above, the Ninth Council of the AAPSO :

1. Hails the peoples of Angola, Guinea-Bissau and the Isles of Cape Verde, and Mozambique and their respective organisations, the MPLA, the PAIGC and FRELIMO, for the great victories which they have attained in the course of the struggle against Portuguese colonialism and imperialism, and for their complete national independence. These victories are expressed in the fact that the sovereignty of these peoples is already manifested on vast territories under the control of MPLA in Angola, of the PAIGC in Guinea and of FRELIMO in Mozambique.
2. Expresses solidarity with the peoples struggling in Angola, Guinea-Bissau and the Isles of Cape Verde and Mozambique; and invites member organisations to advance political, material, financial and diplomatic support to their respective organisations MPLA, PAIGC and FRELIMO in order to render their struggle more effective. The MPLA, the PAIGC and FRELIMO are the holders of real power in their countries on the basis of the legitimate rights of their peoples.
3. Completely supports the resolution CM/Res.234/-XV/ of the O.A.U., adopted by the Seventh Ordinary Session of the Conference of the Heads of States.

4. Entirely supports the resolution on Angola, Guinea-Bissau and Mozambique, adopted by the Third Summit Conferenec of Non-Aligned countries.
5. Vigorously condemns the criminal attitude of Portugal which refuses to implement the resolutions of the UN General Assembly, the Security Council and the Special Committee assigned the study of the situation concerning the application of the Declaration of Independence for the colonised peoples and countries.
6. Condemns Western powers, especially member-states of NATO, and especially the United States of America, France, West Germany and Britain as well as Japan which politically, militarily and economically support Portugal, and thus becoming accomplices of crimes of Portuguese colonialism.
7. Further condemns the activities of financial concerns operating in the territories under the Portuguese domination, who exploit the human and material resources of these territories and prevent the peoples from attaining their freedom and independence.
8. Condemns all countries which, directly or indirectly, participate in financing and in constructing the hydro-electric complex of Cabora Bassa in Mozambique and of Cunene in Angola.
9. Hails the countries which have already withdrawn, or abstained from participating in the financing of the construction of the Cabora Bassa, manifesting by their attitude a just understanding of the major interests of the African peoples.

10. Further call upon all the countries, especially the military allies of Portugal in the NATO, to take the following measures :

- a) immediately stop all their aid to the government of Portugal which enables it to continue the oppression of the African population of the territories under its domination.
- b) take all the necessary measures to prevent all sales or deliveries of arms and of all other military material to the Portuguese government.
- c) Stop the sale or delivery to the government of Portugal of any materials or equipment which serve for the manufacture or maintenance of arms and ammunition.

11. Hails the Rome Conference which constituted a grand manifestation of international solidarity with the peoples of Angola, of Guinea Bissau and the Isles of Cape Verde and Mozambique. The Conference was also a symbol of unity of the world anti-colonialist and anti-imperialist forces in the struggle against the internationalisation of the colonialist, fascist and racialist aggression against these peoples.

The Council approves and adopts the resolutions of the Rome Conference.

RESOLUTION ON THE VARIOUS PROBLEMS STEMMING FROM THE POLITICAL COMMISSION

GENERAL RESOLUTION

The Afro-Asian struggle, in addition to the basic and specific missions in the liberation movement in Indo-China, the Middle East, the Portuguese colonies and the African South, undertakes its historical and grave tasks for securing the triumph of the causes of freedom, revolution and progress in all fields of struggle on the plane of the two continents and in the whole world. Hence, our affirmation of solidarity with all peoples struggling for national liberation, salvation, progress and peace.

From this militant revolutionary starting point, the Ninth Council of our Organisation adopts the following resolutions to complete the scope of its struggle against world imperialism and for the expansion of the movement of liberation, progress and peace.

1. The Council condemns the imperialist moves of the American Sixth Fleet and the NATO marine movements in the Mediterranean as imperialist moves aiming at the suppression of the liberation movements in the area and posing a threat to world peace and security. The Council urges the peoples of the area to raise the level of their revolutionary vigilance to thwart all imperialist schemes of these moves.

It as well condemns the attempts of the imperialist Powers to establish military and nuclear bases in the Indian Ocean.

2. The Council denounces the American and French presence in the African continent as represented in the military bases in Addis Ababa, Asmara, Musawa, Madagascar, Senegal and Chad. It calls on the respective governments to liquidate these bases immediately. The Council also expresses its deep concern and resentment of the American infiltration in Morocco by the establishment of secret military bases in Kuneitra, Sidi Yehia and Bofanadel, which represent the link with the Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean. The Council supports the struggle of the nationalist and progressive forces in Morocco for the removal of these bases. The Council condemns all imperialist attempts at establishing military and nuclear bases in the Indian Ocean.
3. The Council supports the legitimate struggle of the people of Cyprus against imperialist plots aiming at the transformation of Cyprus into a military base of the NATO, and supports their struggle for the liquidation of foreign military bases, and their right to total independence and full sovereignty.
4. Having taken in consideration that France is still occupying parts of the African continent, and that there was a raging struggle in these parts of the continent undertaken by the Comoro Liberation Movement MOLINACO and the Front for the Liberation of the so-called French Somaliland, the Council condemns the French policy in the two

above-mentioned countries, and calls upon France to take adequate measures without any delay to provide for the full independence of the two countries. The Council also calls on Afro-Asian countries to lend their full material and moral support to the Comoro Liberation Movement and the front for the liberation of Somali Coast, so that the two movements can step up their struggle against imperialism.

5. The Council denounces the imperialist conditions prevailing in the Arab Gulf and Oman. It calls for the liquidation of American military bases; and denounces the phoney federation which Britain seeks to establish in the area under the title of the "Federation of Arab Emirates" to preserve the state of imperialist domination and supports the just struggle of the people of Arab Gulf.
6. The Council declares its condemnation of the aggression of American imperialism and its reactionary tools on the People's Republic of South Yemen, and confirms its support of the popular progressive regime there.
7. Condemning the attempts of imperialism to assert the archaic policy of "Divide and Rules", the Council welcomes the termination of the civil war in Nigeria and appreciates the full understanding of all the peace and freedom-loving peoples particularly the peoples of the Soviet Union and the U.A.R. as manifested in their firm stand on the issue of Nigerian unity and African unity. The Council

also appreciates the prompt reconciliation and the reconstruction of a united Nigeria.

8. The Council supports the tripartite unity between Egypt, Sudan and Libya as a practical model to be followed for African and Asian unity, safeguarding its development and progress.
9. Considering the abnormal situation in Eritrea and its seriousness, the Council appeals to the United Nations to reconsider its federal resolution No. 390 (a) on 2/12/1960 and to adopt a just resolution in the interests of the Eritrean people.

RESOLUTION ON NEO-COLONIALISM

Neo-colonialism seeks in the economic field to keep the Afro-Asian nations as economic appendages of the capitalist states, as a market for their finished products, as a reservoir for the supply of their raw material needs. It seeks to throttle our economic growth and wants the Afro-Asian nations to wallow in poverty and backwardness so that we may continue to serve the interests of a handful of blood-sucking financiers and monopolists, as pawns in their class-game of world domination and exploitation.

Neo-colonialism is the modern imperialist policy in the period when colonialism has collapsed in the vast majority of countries. The content of this policy is the same as old colonialism, namely, to maintain intact its system of economic domination and extraction of super profits from the erstwhile colonies, and so far as possible, through a variety of forms, to continue to hold them within the imperialist political and military orbit.

Neo-colonialism thus comes in direct collision with the striving of the newly-freed developing countries to raise the living standards of their peoples. These countries are determined no more to remain the "world village", the producers of raw materials and consumers of finished products of the developed imperialist states. To consolidate their independence and to build up their economies they have to industrialise, to take their agriculture out from stagnation and create conditions for an ever-developing economic structure. Quite a few developing economies have charted out a course

of planned development with emphasis on the growth of public sector in key sectors of production, on land reforms and cooperativisation in agriculture, etc. This method has been called the non-capitalist path of development.

In the evolution of this policy the Afro-Asian states were profoundly influenced by the experience of the miraculous development in the Soviet Union and the Socialist countries. Their experience of aid from the countries of centrally-planned economy, selfless and on fair terms as it was, brought together in bonds of friendship and understanding the forces of national liberation and world socialism.

These developments caused the greatest panic among the imperialist, neo-colonialist states. Headed by U.S. imperialists, the neo-colonialists devised the doctrine of counter insurgency to subvert and resubjugate the developing countries. These methods involve massive infiltration into the ranks of patriots, declaration of some superficial reforms at the top, establishments of counter-revolutionary political parties proclaiming high-sounding demagogic slogans, ideological and cultural corruption, subversion and espionage and mass assassination of leaders of national liberation.

The aid-pattern of the neo-colonialist countries to Afro-Asian countries is cleverly devised to serve their purpose. Through their "aid", the neo-colonialists seek to create a class of collaborationist entrepreneurs in the developing countries and encourages other reactionary vested interests to form a solid phalanx against all forces of progress. The misuse of United States Public Law No. 480 fund accumulations in different countries have been already exposed.

The objects of neo-colonialist aid have been by experience revealed as aimed at preservation of pre-capitalist forms,

encouragements of old and new reactionary social forces, the maintenance of industrial backwardness, non-equivalent trade and scarcely-veiled plunder of the resources of the developing countries.

It is a measure of the uselessness of imperialist-neo-colonialist aid that in spite of the fact that most Afro-Asian countries have pursued economic development plans, these plans have failed to achieve the desired ends, because, first, they are made by the aid-giving country to conform to the grand neo-colonialist plans of the Western monopolies, and, secondly, they are based on false and misleading premises imposed on our development plans by the neo-colonialist economists.

As in Congo-Kinshassa, or such third world countries as Mexico, Chile and Guyana and elsewhere, the neo-colonialists have embarked on a new strategy of so-called partnership, of encouraging indigenous capitalists and governments to participate in share-holding, sometimes even to the extent of 51 per cent, the better to maintain their foothold and control over the economy and forestall demands for national and public ownership of foreign enterprises, plantations, banks, insurance companies, etc.

The activities of neo-colonialism are not confined only to the big imperialist powers. Neo-colonialism seeks to infiltrate into developing Afro-Asian countries under the guise of regional cooperation. The best example of this is the neo-colonialist activity of the racist state of Israel through its "aid" and experts, and by the establishment in the African countries of mixed companies, with Israeli capital as a cover for the capital of big imperialist powers, especially the U.S.A. and West Germany, with a view to dominating the economies of these

countries. The Cabora Bassa dam in Mozambique constitutes another example of the neo-colonialist attempts to use regional cooperation as a guise. We strongly condemn such neo-colonialist practices and call upon all countries to withdraw their participation in this project.

The growth of the military industrial complex, that is the growing alliance of the largest monopolies with the military in the state apparatus of the most developed capitalist states in recent years has contributed to sharpening the edge of neo-colonialist offensive and making it yet more wily, dangerous and ferocious.

The growing influence of the giant corporation and big banks on the state apparatus of the U.S.A. leads it on to fascism. There is no denying the fact that U.S. neo-colonialist policy in the past years in Asia, Africa and Latin America has been subversion and open armed intervention. The C.I.A.-inspired moves and manoeuvres in the overthrow of progressive regimes in Ghana, Indonesia and Guyana, the establishment of more than 2,000 major and minor U.S. military bases all over the world are all expressions of the increasing dangers of neo-colonialism following the coming up of the military industrial complex.

Alongside has been growing the increasing integration of the capitalist-neo-colonialist states expressed in such organisations as the European Economic Community or the emergence of multinational combines and monopolies in order to force their terms of trade on the developing economies, and generally to exploit them as before by presenting a united front of imperialist-colonialist states.

A direct consequence of the neo-colonialist aid has been the huge, enormous burden of debt and interest which the Afro-Asian countries have to pay every year to the Western capitalist countries. It has been estimated that almost 75 per cent of the aid received each year goes back to the Western capitalist states in the form of debt and interest payments causing a heavy burden and impairing seriously our development plans.

It is thus clear that the Afro-Asian and Latin American countries in their pursuit of two conflicting objectives, namely, mobilisation of resources for future investment and at the same time finding resources to meet pressing current needs come up against the menace of neo-colonialism in its various manifestations.

It is also the experience of the Afro-Asian countries that in sharp contrast to the attitudes adopted by the Western capitalist states stands out the attitude of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in matters of aid, which positively contribute to the development of productive forces, consolidates our independence and raise the social and economic welfare of our peoples.

The Afro-Asian countries are called upon to devise their development plans in the light of the above so as to effectively defeat the menace of neo-colonialism and achieve their desired ends of political and economic freedom. As such, the Afro-Asian countries have to devise their economic development plans interrelated to a joint plan to counter the world monopolist offensive and in full cooperation with the Socialist countries. Secondly, they have to operate their internal economic development plans in accordance with the concrete situation in their country based upon their experience and

taking into full account the imperative need to make the masses of people participate as partners in the adventure of development, which can be possible only by the adoption of such socially purposive economic policies as are conducive for the millions of toilers and cuts across the exploitation by a handful of vested interests.

For this the following general principles are imperative:

1. Further consolidation and strengthening of Afro-Asian unity and its unity with all anti-imperialist forces in the world who stand for liquidation of neo-colonialism and imperialism.
2. Further consolidation and strengthening of all progressive and freedom forces within each country through forging broadbased united fronts.
3. To cultivate self-reliance for socio-economic development. For this purpose, it is essential for each country to bring about radical transformation in the inherited, inefficient and bureaucratic administrative machinery and transform it to serve the new tasks. In this context, it would be essential to train cadres from the coming new generation imbued with patriotism to take up the administrative responsibilities.
4. It is equally essential that the new economic pattern which is evolved in each country — as is already being done — should be aimed at preventing the harmful practices of capitalism and should be modelled to serve the masses of people by making them partners in the jobs of development. The models being evolved in many countries have been called

as "non-capitalist", or "socialistic". It is for each country to decide its own pattern but the aim invariably should be to make the people the real masters of the land and improve their living standards.

5. Strict vigilance must be exercised in receiving aid from abroad. No strings should be allowed to be attached to any aid. In matters of trade and aid the Algiers Charter adopted by the 77 developing economies must remain the basis.
6. Experience has shown that in political as well as economic matters, the Soviet Union and the Socialist countries are the best reliable and most trusted friend of the Afro-Asian peoples. The growing solidarity of the peoples of Africa and Asia and the Socialist world has contributed to combat the political pressures of the neo-colonialists and has made vital contribution in the field of economic development. This great force of solidarity between the Afro-Asian countries and the Soviet Union and the Socialist countries should be constantly strengthened.

It would be essential to establish a special section or cell in the Permanent Secretariat of AAPSO to study the progress of development plans and the manoeuvres of neo-colonialism. Such a special section should have the following tasks

1. To keep in touch with scholars and specialists on problems of development and neo-colonialism, to hold occasional consultations and to undertake studies of special problems and publicise them.
2. To give advice and guidance to the movement on

problems of development which may be referred to it.

3. To take steps to bring about closer economic cooperation between Afro-Asian states through taking initiative to forge regional economic cooperation between the Afro-Asian nations.
4. To study in depth the problem of debt burden on Afro-Asian countries. For this a special expert committee may be appointed to submit its report within a specified period.
5. To study effective ways and means to forestall economic links with Afro-Asian countries which boost the economies of minority regimes in Southern Africa thereby creating difficult conditions for the liberation movements in that region.

The following programme of action is also suggested :

1. A seminar on "Neo-colonialism as a Weapon of Imperialism" to be convened in India, New Delhi from where the proposal has been received, in cooperation with the World Peace Council.
2. A symposia on "Oil as a Weapon Against Imperialism and for Attainment of Afro-Asian Freedom" in cooperatin with the World Peace Council.
3. A seminar on "Agrarian Problems in Afro-Asian Countries", in cooperation with the World Peace Council.
4. A visit by a committee of economic and planning experts to liberated areas of the Portuguese colonies in Africa with a view to study the development

problems in cooperation with local experts and suggest a plan of action.

5. To observe September 28 every year the day when our beloved leader Gamal Abdel Nasser passed into history, as a Day of Economic Cooperation between Afro-Asian and the Socialist countries.
6. The Permanent Secretariat to undertake a concrete programme of publicity on various economic problems facing the Afro-Asian nations.
7. The papers submitted to this Committee by H.D. Malaviya (India) and Baba Omojida (Nigeria), to be published along with the resolution adopted by the Committee to serve as a basis for widespread discussion by the Afro-Asian Solidarity Movement.

ORGANIZATIONAL RESOLUTIONS

The Organizational Committee studied in detail methods and ways to activate to a higher degree the work of our organization and to involve even broader strata in our struggle.

Taking into consideration the new evolutions and the new possibilities, we believe that a thorough scientific analysis of these developments, parallel to the necessary adaptation of a new tactical line, calls for an adaptation of our organizational methods and structure to permit the broadening and higher efficiency of our work. Planification and follow up are considered absolutely necessary.

The new reality in Africa and Asia calls for a renewed approach to the forces that emerged and to the affiliated members whose activities have not been satisfactory. Delegations should be sent on the spot, in which important personalities from member national committees should be asked to participate.

It was stressed that our possibilities for organizational duties should embrace the higher instruments, especially the Executive Committee, whose task is to follow, supervise and participate in the application of our resolutions.

In a free and fraternal discussion new light was shed and the organisation emerged as a united, stronger, intimate, more acquainted family. Some of the suggestions should be studied more thoroughly and be examined in the light of future developments.

It was felt necessary to elect a new executive committee for a stronger consolidation of our work. It was noticed that there is no procedure to amend the Constitution and the Secretariat was authorised to prepare detailed suggestions on the matter.

In the absence of prescribed procedural method it was decided to adopt a resolution to authorize the Council to bring such temporary necessary amendments that would enable the election.

It was simultaneously decided to raise the number of the members to 32 among other reasons due to the addition of new forces in our organization.

The Council proceeded to elect the following members to form the new Executive Committee :

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Algeria | 17. Mozambique |
| 2. Ceylon | 18. Namibia |
| 3. China | 19. Nigeria |
| 4. Cyprus | 20. North Vietnam |
| 5. Guinea | 21. Pakistan |
| 6. Guinea-Bissau | 22. Palestine |
| 7. India | 23. Sierra Leone |
| 8. Iraq | 24. Somalia |
| 9. Japan | 25. South Vietnam |
| 10. Korea | 26. Syria |
| 11. Laos | 27. Tanzania |
| 12. Lebanon | 28. Tunisia |
| 13. Libya | 29. U.A.R. |
| 14. Mali | 30. U.S.S.R. |
| 15. Morocco | 31. Zambia |
| 16. Mongolia | 32. Zimbabwe |

Guided by the same principle the Committee proceeded to elect a new Secretariat comprising the following countries:

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. U.A.R. (Secy. Genl.) | 10. Palestine |
| 2. Algeria | 11. Somalia |
| 3. Angola | 12. South Africa |
| 4. Ceylon | 13. South Vietnam |
| 5. China | 14. Sudan |
| 6. Guinea | 15. Tanzania |
| 7. India | 16. U.S.S.R. |
| 8. Iraq | 17. Zambia |
| 9. Japan | |

It was decided to request the countries concerned to ensure that representatives fully assume their duties in the Permanent Secretariat in the soonest possible time and where possible to appoint people who would be able to devote all their time or the best part of it, for work in the Secretariat.

The Committee expressed their satisfaction and appreciation of the work done by the outgoing Executive and Secretariat and in particular the Secretary-General.

It was felt that the filling of the vacant posts in the Permanent Secretariat would result in a higher degree of efficiency of work.

It was decided that the Executive Committee should meet regularly in accordance with the Constitution and that advantage should be taken of the present Council session to secure invitations for the next host country. It was further decided that the next Executive meeting should take place in the first half of 1971.

It is decided that contacts should be maintained with the Algerian Committee to hold the Vth Conference in the nearest possible future. But under any circumstances the next Executive meeting is authorized to find a new venue and fix the exact date of the next Conference in case the above contact fails. In the meantime it was stressed that the contacts with the national committees should be close and regular by correspondence or by visits when considered necessary. It was also decided to entrust certain national committees with special tasks in accordance with their possibilities and potentialities.

It was decided to form a special committee within the Secretariat to contact friendly committees and organizations in the Socialist countries and friendly mass organizations.

It was decided to activate and modernise our publications. A Bulletin to include all information regarding the revolutionary movements and the activities of the member national committees. To increase the diffusion of our publications. To secure an absolutely efficient mechanism for material aid to the Liberation Movements and involve more actively the independent states of Africa, the Western progressive public organizations and the Socialist countries. To undertake personal contacts by personalities of our movement to achieve this goal. To involve the youth movements and progressive organizations for manifestations on specific issues. To request freedom fighters and other relevant personalities to be present during these manifestations.

The Council approves the efforts extended by the Permanent Secretariat on financial matters. It stresses the necessity for contribution by the national committees, especially of friendly independent countries.

It recommends the following plan of future activities :

1. Small Seminars on specific issues and to publish their proceedings in the form of brochures.
 2. To send delegations to the liberated zones.
 3. To utilize all important international or regional conferences and send special delegations.
 4. To utilize all international platforms to promote our cause.
 5. The next Executive Committee meeting to be held in the first half of 1971.
- To support actively the convocation of the World Conference in Support of the Peoples of Indochina and participate therein (28 November 1970).
 - To convene jointly with the International Committee in Support of the Arab Peoples, World Council of Peace and other international organizations, the International Conference for Peace and Justice in the Middle East (1971).
 - An International Symposium in commemoration of the first anniversary of Gamal Abdel Nasser's death (September 1971).
 - An international meeting in support of the struggle of the peoples of the Arab Peninsula against colonialism and imperialism.
 - A seminar on agrarian problems in the Afro-Asian countries.
 - A seminar on oil problems (Oil as a weapon of Afro-Asian peoples in their struggle against imperialism and economic independence).

- To organise an International Conference Against Colonialism and Apartheid in cooperation with the O.A.U. and other international organisations (1971).
- To participate in the International Conference on Racism and War (Toronto).
- To convene an Economic Seminar in Guinea.
- To undertake manifestations between 21st of March and 26 June 1971 in connection with the international year against racism.
- To raise in the U.N. the question of recognition of the National Liberation Movements (MPLA, FRELIMO, PAIGC, ANC, ZAPU and SWAPO).
- To participate in convening a seminar on Neo-colonialism in New Delhi in 1971.
- To convene an International Conference in support of the struggle of the Korean people.
- To start a series of manifestations for the elimination of foreign military bases, commencing with convening in cooperation with the World Peace Council an International Conference for the Elimination of Imperialist Bases in the Indian Ocean.
- To observe a solidarity day for the elimination of foreign bases.
- To commemorate by manifestations the following solidarity days :

INDOCHINA :

- 19 March All-Vietnam day of struggle against aggression of U.S. imperialism.
- 17-23 May Week of Solidarity with struggle of Laotian people.
- 6 June Second anniversary of the Republic of South Vietnam.
- 9 November Day of solidarity with patriotic struggle of people of Cambodia.
- 20 December 11th anniversary of the NLF of South Vietnam.

AFRICA :

- 4 February Angola Day (Tenth Anniversary of launching of armed struggle).
- 17 March Zimbabwe Day.
- 25 May Africa Liberation Day.
- 26 June South Africa Freedom Day.
- 3 August Day of Solidarity with the people of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde.
- 26 August Day of solidarity with struggle of Namibian people.
- 25 September Mozambique day.

THE CLOSING SESSION

**ADDRESS BY COLONEL MUAMMAR EL GADDAFI
PRESIDENT OF LIBYAN REVOLUTION COMMAND
COUNCIL AT THE CLOSING MEETING OF THE
IXTH. COUNCIL OF THE AAPSO**

Honourable Guests, Members of the Conference,

It is a great honour for the people of the Libyan Arab Republic that your Conference should convene on their free soil. This meeting would not have taken place had it not been for the Revolution of our people of September 1, 1969 which rendered them free and able to meet other free men under the banner of the struggle for peace, justice and rights for all the peoples of the world.

I believe you know that the representative of this country in your previous conferences, prior to the Revolution of September 1st, was a man who used to attend the meetings in secret. This was one of the aspects of the previous monarchy which falsely repeated the slogans of Afro-Asian solidarity and non-alignment.

Thus the Revolution in this Arab state was a victory for you and all your peoples. It brought new strength to that of the peoples of Afro-Asian solidarity, opening new territories through struggle from imperialism represented in foreign American and British leases. We have proved that the cause of the freedom of man is one and the same, and that the struggle of any people against imperialism and for freedom, is a link in the chain of the people's struggle for the same principles and objectives.

From this also comes our support for the struggle of the peoples of Indo-china in Asia, and of Angola, Mozambique

and Namibia as well as other African liberation movements against racist regimes and against both overt and disguised forms of imperialism.

And hence our full confidence that you will be our messengers to your respective countries to advocate the call of orientation and acquaintance with, as well as support for the cause of the Arab nation. This nation is now fighting against the fiercest type of imperialism, and one of the peoples of this nation, denied their right of existence, are exposed to a war of extermination. World imperialism and the big powers are becoming arrogant to such an extent that they make of themselves the arbiter and policeman over the rest of peoples.

Thus appears the persistent need for enhancing solidarity among the peoples of the third world, and especially of the two great continents of Africa and Asia which are now witnessing two battles of extreme aggressive nature showing the ugliest forms of human behaviour. These battles take the form of a destructive American attack on the people of South-East Asia, an American-Israeli-Western attack on Arab countries, and a racist, selfish and barbaric domination on the peoples of Africa.

In conclusion, I wish to pay tribute to the struggle of the Palestinian people, vanguard of the Arab nation, under the leadership of "FATH." I greet the Cambodian liberation Front headed by Prince Sihanouk; the struggles of the peoples of Vietnam, Laos, Angola and Mozambique and of the African peoples of Rhodesia and Namibia against white minority rule. I salute all fighters and Liberation Movements throughout the world, and we take great pride in the struggle of the Latin American peoples for their liberation from U.S. hegemony.

May God guide your steps and peace be upon you.

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19. MADAGASCAR *Comité de Solidarité de Madagascar (Fifanampiana Malagasy)*
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60. CZECHOSLOVAKIAN COMMITTEE FOR
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61. POLISH COMMITTEE FOR SOLIDARITY WITH
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65. ARAB LEAGUE
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66. CHRISTIAN PEACE CONFERENCE
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Kamal Baha El Dine, Deputy Secy. Genl.
Abdel Wahed Elwakil, Deputy Secy. Genl.
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Le Anh Kiet, South Vietnam
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68. GUYANA
Cheddi Jagan.

A.A.P.S.O.
PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR 1971

In implementation of the Tripoli IXth Council Session Resolutions the Permanent Secretariat of the AAPSO reviewed the Programme of Action recommended by the Tripoli meeting for making concrete suggestions about dates and venues regarding the various international conferences included therein as well as for giving any other suggestions and has decided on the following :

- (1) The Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization would send delegations to some of the liberated areas during 1971. The first priority would go for Angola which has not been visited by any AAPSO delegation so far. We were informed by the MPLA representative that they will be happy to receive such a delegation in the near future. From the point of view of weather conditions the visit should take place sometime between January and May. We would also try to send another delegation to Mozambique.
- (2) The A.A.P.S.O. would also organise visits of economic and planning experts to the liberated areas in the Portuguese colonies in Africa, with a view to study the problems of local development and suggest development plans together with local experts.
- (3) Regarding the next meeting of the Executive which is also to decide about the Vth AAPSO Conference,

it was decided that a high power delegation headed by the Secretary-General would visit Algiers as soon as possible to find out if the Algerian Committee will be able to host the Vth AAPSO Conference. At the same time it was decided to hold the meeting of the Executive in Colombo, Ceylon, in April.

- (4) It was suggested that an International meeting in support of the struggle of the peoples of the Arab Peninsula against colonialism and imperialism be held in Aden in South Yemen during the second half of 1971.
- (5) It is learnt from the International Committee in Support of the Arab Peoples that the proposed International Conference for Peace and Justice in the Middle East is now proposed to be held in Rome in the autumn. The A.A.P.S.O. as a sponsoring organization will naturally take full part in all stages of preparations for the Conference.
- (6) An International Symposium in commemoration of Gamal Abdel Nasser on the occasion of the first anniversary of his death should be held in Cairo during September 1971 under broad joint sponsorship including the Arab Socialist Union, the U.A.R. Peace Committee and the Organizations of Youth, Women, Trade Unions, etc.
- (7) It was decided to observe September 28, the day when the great leader Gamal Abdel Nasser passed into history, as a Day of Economic Co-operation between the Afro-Asian and Socialist countries.

- (8) It was suggested that the proposed Seminar on Agrarian Problems be held in Tanzania, say, in October 1971.
- (9) Regarding the proposed Seminar on Oil Problems (Oil as a Weapon of Afro-Asian Peoples in their Struggle against Imperialism and for Economic Independence) it was suggested that the Seminar be held in Lagos, if the Nigerian Committee can organize it soon, or else in Libya, as early as possible.
- (10) Regarding the proposed International Conference against Colonialism and Apartheid, it was decided that the AAPSO should immediately contact O.A.U., W.P.C. and other international organizations and begin the preparations. The Conference is now proposed to be held somewhere in Western Europe. It was decided that an AAPSO delegation should visit the O.A.U. headquarters to work out details in terms of cooperation between the two organizations. It was also decided that as in during the preparations for the Rome Conference, the Mobilization Committee should be revived and all our work done through it.
- (11) On the question of racism and apartheid, the AAPSO will organize manifestations and campaigns on the occasion of 21st March (anniversary of Sharpsville massacre) and 26th June (South Africa Freedom Day), through all its national committees.
- (12) Regarding the proposed Seminar in Guinea the representative of Guinea informed us that although

it will not be possible to hold the meeting in Guinea in the near future in the circumstances following the Portuguese invasion, it may become possible later in the year. It was also suggested to include the recent invasion of Guinea as among the subjects for the seminar.

The AAPSO would also give a call for observing November 22, the day of the Portuguese attack on Guinea, as a day of struggle against Portuguese colonialism in Africa. The OAU Ministerial Council held in Lagos last December has already given such a call.

- (13) Regarding the raising by the AAPSO in the U.N. of the question of recognition of the National Liberation Movements (MPLA, FRELIMO, PAIGC, ANC, ZAPU and SWAPO) it was decided that the six liberation movements be requested to submit formal up-to-date memoranda. The AAPSO would then formally submit them along with its own memorandum to the U.N. Secretary-General and the Committees on Decolonisation and Apartheid as well as to the Ambassadors of the Afro-Asian and other progressive countries in the U.N.
- (14) Regarding the Seminar on Neo-Colonialism scheduled to take place in New Delhi it is learnt that preparations have started in a big way. A large number of Indian economists and other intellectuals have agreed to participate in the Seminar. An International Preparatory Meeting will be held in March in New Delhi. The Seminar itself is proposed to be held by the end of August or September.

ber. The AAPSO will participate in the Preparatory Meeting.

- (15) Regarding the two International Conferences, the one in Support of the People of Cambodia, as requested by the Cambodian Committee, and the one in Support of the Korean People, it was suggested that these Conferences be held in Cairo and Damascus. The details will have to be worked out in consultation with the Syrian and U.A.R. committees.
- (16) Regarding the International Conference for the Elimination of Foreign Bases in the Indian Ocean it has been proposed to be held in Ceylon in April 1971. (It is also learnt that an International Conference of Parliamentarians is proposed to be held in New Delhi on the question of colonialism and foreign bases which will also cover the developments in the Indian Ocean. The Conference will be sponsored by the Indian Parliamentarians' Committee for Peace which works in close cooperation with the Indian Association for Afro-Asian Solidarity.)
- (17) Maximum support would be given to movements against foreign bases in different countries and these should be publicised. As soon as the date for the Conference on the Indian Ocean is fixed, the AAPSO would give a call for a day of international solidarity for the elimination of foreign bases, say, about four weeks before the date of the Conference.
- (18) Regarding the observing of the various days of solidarity it was decided that the AAPSO Secret-

ariat should regularly send out circulars reminding the national committees about these anniversaries. This would be done about one month in advance. The practice of holding public meetings in Cairo in cooperation with the A.S.U., the U.A.R. Peace Committee and other organizations on these occasions would be continued regularly.

- (19) It was felt that the work done by the various AAPSO delegations recently to West Africa, East Africa, South Asia, etc., was extremely useful by way of establishing contacts with national committees. It was suggested that such delegations should now visit Malaysia, Singapore, Afghanistan, Iran, Turkey, Tchad, Mauritania, Senegal, Gambia, Upper Volta, Togoland, Dahomey, Congo (Braz.), Equatorial Guinea, Central African Republic, and Botswana to improve contact with the national committees or where they do not exist in assisting in their formation. Burma and Pakistan should be revisited. Delegations should also visit Zambia and Ceylon in view of the meetings, etc., that are proposed to hold there.
- (20) It was suggested that there is scope for holding a number of small seminars on various current subjects whose proceedings may then be published. The research sub-committee of the Secretariat would work out details of this work.
- (21) Maximum attention would be given to the work of our publications. A detailed plan of publications for the year in view of all the campaigns and conferences would be worked out. The publications

should not only be increased, and their quality improved but attention must be paid to the question of their circulation. A detailed questionnaire would be sent to the National committees to ask if they are receiving the publications at present, the quantity they would like to receive, their comments regarding their contents, etc.

- (22) Regarding the entire above programme it was decided that there would be some division of specific responsibilities among the members of the Board of Secretaries. Each member would be given charge of some specific subjects who should then be responsible for the following up. This way every aspect of our programme will entail some personal responsibility which will ensure its implementation in time.
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PROGRAMME OF ACTION ON INDOCHINA FOR THE CURRENT YEAR 1971

In accordance with the decision of the Board of Secretaries of Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Conference adopted on January the 12th 1971, the special subcommittee comprising three representatives : Angola, Japan and South Vietnam, has accomplished its mission on the programme of action of the AAPSO for the cause of the three peoples of Indochina and made the following recommendations

1. — That the AAPSO, guided by the spirit of the International Conference held in Stockholm on Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, should issue an urgent appeal to the member national committees calling on them to continue to offer their political, moral, and material aid to the peoples of Indochina in their struggle against the U.S. aggression and for their national liberation :
 - to support the struggle of the people of Indochina politically, militarily and diplomatically,
 - to draw the attention of the member national committees to the 20th of July, in particular, which could be marked as the day of Afro-Asian peoples' solidarity with the people of Vietnam;
 - to issue immediately an appeal to the national member committees of AAPSO and other organisations, whether national or international, for offering further material aid to the peoples of

Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia in their present struggle against the U.S. Imperialists.

2. -- That the AAPSO should express its solidarity with the peoples of Indochina and mark the historical events in the life of these people, for example

— *The 15th of February*, a message of support should be addressed to the National Liberation Front of South-Vietnam on the occasion of unifying the armed forces of South Vietnam (10th anniversary).

— *The 19th of March*, a message of support should be addressed to the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam, the South Vietnamese Provisional Revolutionary Government and the progressive movements of the American people struggling against the U.S. aggression in Indochina.

— Within the framework of the AAPSO's activities, in coordination with the U.S. movements of peace, messages should be addressed to these movements calling upon them to

a) Condemn the aggression and massive invasion of Cambodia by the U.S. armed forces and their South Vietnamese lackeys of 30 April 1970, and in commemoration of the heroic students of the Kent University massacred during the demonstration against this aggression;

b) Denounce the bombardment and air raids by tactical and strategic aircraft of the American and lackey armies on Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

- c) Stop the criminal acts and the unconditional full withdrawal of the American and lackey forces from Indochina.
3. — That the AAPSO should send a delegation to Paris to meet the two delegations of Vietnam (DRDV and PRG/SV) and express to them the sympathy and support of the AAPSO to the struggle of the Vietnamese people; and to equally contact the mission of the National United Front of Cambodia (N.U.F.C.) taking residence in Barcelona Square, Paris 16, and especially to meet the U.S. delegation to inform it about the attitude of the AAPSO condemning the manœuvres of the U.S. Imperialists consisting in prolonging their war of aggression in South Vietnam and to demand the full and unconditional withdrawal of the imperialist forces of the U.S. and their satellites from South Vietnam and Indochina. It is preferable that the AAPSO delegation should be composed of distinguished personalities from a few national committees of the AAPSO.
- d) *The 19th of March*, a message should be addressed supporting the struggle of the urban population of South Vietnam against the U.S. aggression and denouncing the crimes of repression committed by the American imperialists and their lackeys against the urban population.
 - e) *The 23rd of March*, a message of support should be addressed to the N.U.F.C. supporting the five points declaration made by Prince Norodom Sihanouk on the situation in Cambodia.
 - f) *The 24-25th of April*, a message of support should be addressed to the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and

Cambodia to support the meeting of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese peoples.

- g) *The 30th of April*, a message of solidarity should be addressed to express the support of the AAPSO to N.U.F.C. against the open and direct aggression of the U.S. in Cambodia.
- h) *May the 5th*, the AAPSO should hold a press conference or a popular meeting to unveil the colonialist, neo-colonialist, imperialist and reactionary forces as well as offering an effective support to N.U.F.C to commemorate its foundation.
- i) *May the 19th*, the AAPSO should send a message of solidarity to the people of Laos on the occasion of the first anniversary of the International Conference in support of the people of Laos held in Cairo.
- j) *June the 6th*, a message of solidarity should be addressed to the Provisional Revolutionary Government on the second anniversary of establishing the P.R.G./S.V.
- k) *June the 30th*, a message of support to the Vietnamese people.
- l) *November the 9th*, it is suggested that the A.A.P. S.O. should hold a press conference or a popular meeting to celebrate this date on which Cambodia was liberated from the French domination and to unveil once more the colonialists, neo-colonialists and imperialists and support the efforts of the N.U.F.C. in the struggle against the American aggression and invasion of Cambodia.

m) *December the 20th*, a message of solidarity to the N.L.F./S.V. to celebrate its 11th anniversary.

4. — In commemoration of the 2nd anniversary of the regrettable death of President Ho Chi Minh, it is recommended that the AAPSO should organise a seminar about the crimes of the U.S. and other imperialists in Indochina. It is also suggested that these Seminars or colloquies could be held in the U.A.R., the Popular and Democratic Republic of Yemen, or the Republic of Somalia.
5. — That the AAPSO secretariat should issue a special publication supporting and dedicated to the struggle of the people of Indochina, including the most recent and most important material. It is also recommended that this publication should be issued by the end of May 1971.
6. — That the secretariat of the AAPSO should organise film projections on Indochina produced by the Socialist countries and the popular democratic and progressive organisations in these countries. The Secretariat of the AAPSO, in accumulating these films, will demand of the national member committees to project these films on the occasion of the Solidarity Days with the peoples of Indochina.
7. — It is suggested that the Secretariat of the AAPSO should invite folklore groups from Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia aiming to acquaint the African countries with the culture and situation in each country of Indochina. As for Cambodia, the Secretariat of the AAPSO could now contact the Khmer Embassy in Cairo.

8. — According to the conversations which the committee held with the friends in the Khmer Embassy in Cairo, it is suggested that the International Conference of support to the people of Cambodia should be held in Cairo on the 5th of May, the birthday of the National United Front of Cambodia — N.U.F.C.

The sub committee

PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR THE YEAR 1971

IN SOLIDARITY WITH THE PEOPLE OF PALESTINE

In accordance with the resolution adopted by the AAPSO IXth Council Session held from November 9 to 11, 1970 in Tripoli, and in conformity with all resolutions of support to the Palestinian people adopted by the various conferences of the Organisation.

The Secretariat adopted the following recommendations as a programme of action in solidarity with the Palestinian people, and for the purpose of strengthening them and intensifying their armed revolution

- A) Participation in the endeavours aimed at mobilizing world public opinion in support of the just struggle of the Palestinian people and at explaining the reality and true import of the Palestinian cause. This participation will assume the following forms:
1. — Devoting part of the AAPSO pamphlets and publications to the task of explaining the Palestinian cause and the evolution it has undergone.
 2. — Calling on the Solidarity Committees of different countries to devote part of their publications and all information media at their disposal or to which they have access towards the same end.

3. --- Organizing symposia and seminars in different countries, under the supervision of the Solidarity Committees and in coordination with the AAPSO Secretariat; these meetings are to be organized with the purpose of explaining the true dimensions and the legitimacy of the Palestinian cause, and of supporting the Palestinian revolution.
4. --- Publishing pamphlets in several languages relating the different phases through which the Palestinian cause has passed and ensuring the distribution of these pamphlets to all Solidarity Committees.
5. --- Sending, during the second half of 1971, a delegation from the Secretariat or chosen from among the members of the different Solidarity Committees, to visit Jordan, Syria and the Lebanon in order to examine the situation in Palestine, and to proclaim the full support of Afro-Asian peoples to the Palestinian revolution.
6. --- Calling on all Solidarity Committees to take action with a view to protecting the Palestinian revolution and revealing all the plots hatched by the C.I.A. and carried out by counter revolutionary agents, plots aimed at putting an end to the Palestinian revolution.

7. — Organizing a symposium in Africa, on the Palestinian question and its import, and on Zionism and its true nature, to be attended by representatives of African Solidarity Committees, liberation movements, and prominent African personalities, in conjunction with the AAPSO Secretariat and the Palestinian Solidarity Committee.

8. — Organizing a symposium in Asia on the Palestinian cause to be attended by representatives of Asian Solidarity Committees, national liberation movements, and prominent Asian personalities, in conjunction with the AAPSO Secretariat and the Palestinian Solidarity Committee.

B) Taking action with a view to denouncing the aggressive, expansionist and racist nature of the Zionist movement and Israel, its base, revealing them as a threat not only to the Palestinian people and the Arab nation, but as a direct threat to the progressive forces in Africa and Asia as well, and unveiling the sabotage carried out by Zionism in socialist countries :

1. — By preparing and publishing a book on Zionism and its dangers in several languages, entrusting the best Arab and foreign writers and intellectuals with that task.

2. — Calling on all Solidarity Committees to devote some of their information media to the exposure and condemnation of the Zionist movement and its barbaric acts, such as the destruction of homes, suppression of freedom, seizure of land, mass arrests and the use of all forms of torture against the Arab citizens of Palestine.
 3. — Condemning the savage Israeli raids against the civilian population of Palestinian and neighbouring Arab towns.
 4. — Sending a delegation to Israel during the second half of 1971, consisting of a journalist, a photographer and three other members, to investigate the living conditions of Arabs in Palestine, and the treatment of Arabs detained in Israeli prisons.
 5. — Launching of a world wide campaign for the liberation of detained Palestinians and in order to ensure fair treatment for them in accordance with the Geneva Convention, in conjunction with progressive international and popular organizations.
- C) Proclaiming the 15th of May of every year an International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian people, organizing on this occasion mass rallies, press conferences, festivals and photo exhibitions, using all information media (press, radio, televi-

sion, pamphlets, etc...) with a view to denouncing the dangers of Zionism, and gaining support for the Palestinian revolution.

- D) Sending a telegram, on the 21st March, in support of the Palestinian revolution, reaffirming our solidarity in memory of the battle of El Karame, and hanging up posters in several languages on this day.
- E) Sending a telegram, on the 1st of January, in support of and in solidarity with the Palestinian revolution, to commemorate the birth of the Palestinian revolution in 1/1/1965.
- F) Extending all possible forms of material assistance to the Palestinian revolution with a view to reinforcing the Palestinian people's struggle through the following means
 - 1. — By asking all Solidarity Committees to provide the Palestinian Red Cross with all possible financial and medical aid.
 - 2. — By providing the schools of children belonging to the martyrs of the Palestinian revolution with all possible material and financial aid.
 - 3. — By sending material aid through the Palestinian Liberation Organization to the Palestinians in the refugee camps, and to

the victims of the September massacres in Jordan.

4. — By calling on all Solidarity Committees which are able to do so, to provide medical treatment for the more difficult cases among wounded Palestinians.
5. — By calling on all Solidarity Committees which are able to do so, to provide scholarships for the education of the children of Palestinian martyrs.

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